RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 159— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA	..	16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI	..	16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA*	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK Fi.		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA S A.		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA.		16 227
8 ,,	RANCHI ..		16-650
16 ,,	RAZMAK i ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,847

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
F First Class Passengers only.
S. Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
(A) The "China" will call at Karachi leaving that Port on the 24th March.
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 14th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £165
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th ,,	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8 246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
15th July	NAGPORE	..Straits. China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	..China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	..Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
7th July	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
7th ,,	BARALA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
9th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.		Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA	MARU	6785	27 June	13 July
*SADO	MARU	5898	28 June	10 July
SYDNEY	MARU	4105	5 July	20 July
TOYOOKA	MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA	MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

GET YOUR CLOTHES
MADE AT
E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms.

Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs.

Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,590,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIU,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No 207.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Cant.
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Jhang	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla	(Maghiana).	Sargodha
Gojra	Lyallapur	Sialkot City.
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	Simla
	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 18 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EXPORT

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,00
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meehana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS.
Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

LOOK HERE!
IT IS BETTER NOT TO LIVE THAN NOT TO LOVE.
LOVE-MAKING.
A PERFECT GUIDE TO
LOVERS.
BY
B. NIGAM.
Re. 1/- Nett.
CAN BE HAD FROM
BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKSTALLS
LOCAL STOCKISTS, BOMBAY.
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S. Govind & Co.
M. Bhandare & Co.
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THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co.; Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR
New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
,, ,, 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
,, ,, 1925 — Rs. 67,25,500.
LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY (Triple Benefit).
Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay).

The Great Eastern Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INCORPORATED IN S. S.
An Eastern Co. for the People of the East.
Automatic Non-Forfeiture. Total & Permanent Disability clause.
BIG BONUSES.
Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED:
BOMBAY BRANCH, 50/52, Church Gate Street; Fort.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus Disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,832
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, well up in History, Persian-knowing preferred. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, Kothari High School, Kadi.
A R3461

WANTED—2 CHRISTIAN GRADUATES AS TEACHERS on Rs. 80 p.m. one must know Latin. Apply to Box No. 1743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3462

WANTED—CANDIDATES for the Overseer and SUB-OVERSEER CLASSES. Apply to the MANAGER, Howett Engineering School, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3383

WANTED—Men, everywhere. Desirous earning money. Full details against 3 annas stamps: BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3415

WANTED—MEN everywhere, desiring to earn Rs. 10 daily home. Guaranteed, successful, complete working [illegible] for 2 anna stamps. BUSINESS [illegible] SYNDICATE, Bokharapole, [illegible] AHMEDABAD.
R3366

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS honest and active for Central Provinces, Khandesh, Deccan and Bombay. Liberal commission and bonus, all facilities given. Apply to THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

RS. 200/- MONTHLY—Wanted smart and respectable gentlemen to work as ORGANISERS, CANVASSERS and AGENTS in different districts, Tahsils and towns throughout the country on Commission or on salaries starting from Rs. 50/-, 100/-, 150/-, 200/-. Apply with testimonials Sole Agent, Indian Bond, New Bazar, DELHI.
A R3425

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SOAP EXPERT—Highly experienced in in the manufacture of cheap and high-grade toilet, household, laundry and textile soaps, desires SITUATION. Apply Box No. 1745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3465

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for Hindus only, one well ventilated Block on 2nd floor behind Wilson College. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, Chaupatty Road.
C R3451

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

DEVLALI Bhagoor Road, furnished "JAI LODGE" and "HOMI VILLA" with garden, well, etc. Please apply JAMSHED SONS, Nasik Road, Devlali, or Tata, 625, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
C R3455

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

PERSONAL.

ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL POOR BOX DAY comes off on WEDNESDAY, 14th July, Ex-Students and Teachers are requested to send in their contributions.
P R3463

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

WE GUARANTEE thorough training in Shorthand Typewriting. Moderate fees. Apply CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3467

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

ICE MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA, Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies new ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R3236

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

A YOUNG and energetic Bohrah gentleman possessing a fair knowledge of English correspondence Accounts and Gujarati Pucca Nawa, and also can speak Hindustani, Bengalee, Malayalam, Arabic with over 10 years' experience in mercantile lines, seeks POSITION in high class firm for India or abroad. Please write to Box No. 1744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R3463

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTEOLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag. Dist.
P R3426

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KAMRAS—Infalliable for worn-outs, exhausted brains. Trial five doses, -/10/-. JOSHI WORKS, DELHI.
T R3428

AN AUCTION SALE of the Goodwill of Aster Tea and Coffee Co.'s Trademark with the machinery and furniture, etc., on the 10th of this month at 3 p.m., opposite Dadar Post Office. B. G. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers, a good opportunity to buyers a profitable business.
T R3453

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—GLAZED NEWSPRINT in 17½ inches Reels (Manufactured in Scandinavia). Very good quality. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
N

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujarati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

WANTED—A TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SIGNAL ENGINEER for 3 years. Pay Rs. 350—860 according to qualifications and experience. Only those, who have qualified themselves to hold an appointment in the Superior Cadre by a sound technical training up to the B.Sc. Standard in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and also by practical experience of at least 5 years of Mechanical and Electrical Signalling with a recognised Firm of Signal Manufacturers or Railway Company, need apply.

Applications accompanied by a statement giving full particulars of qualifications, age and experience, together with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to the DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, Signals, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay, and should reach his Office before 20th July, 1926.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
B. B. & C. I. Rly.
26897

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 17th August, 1926. TUESDAY, the 27th July, is the last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 30th June, 1926.
26896

THE PHADKE TEXTILE AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD.

KARAD DIST. SATARA.

AS per Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, The STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held on the 18th of July, 1926, in the Registered Office of the Company to adopt the Statutory Report.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 8-7-26 to 19-7-26.

By order of the Board,
MANAGING AGENTS.
26917

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are FOR SALE. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July, 1926, along with a cash Deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders, fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs. Tres. & Agents.
26916

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP hereto subsisting between AHMED ISMAIL BADAT, HASAM MAHOMED KALA and MYSELF, carrying on business as General Merchants, Exporters, Importers and Commission Agents at the Central Bank Building, Bombay, and at other places under the firm name of the Universal Trading Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 15th day of June, 1926, and that I am now the sole proprietor of the said firm. Any one dealing with any person or persons other than myself as representing the said Universal Trading Co. will do so at their own risk.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1926.
A. M. KURTHA,
Proprietor,
Universal Trading Co.

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced SUB-OVERSEER to work on the Bombay Division of the B.B. & C.I. Railway. Applicants must have had at least 7 years' experience in practical building work. Pay Rs. 60/- to 100/ p.m., according to qualifications with 15 per cent. Local Allowance. Applications with statement of qualifications and copies of testimonials should reach the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Bombay, on or before 25th July, 1926.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Bombay, 26th June, 1926.
26888

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SYDNEY MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 5th July, 1926, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

AN experienced GRADUATE to act as a Manager of the Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd., on a monthly starting pay varying between Rs. 100-150 according to qualifications. A Bachelor of Commerce with an experience of Accountancy and Banking will be given preference. Apply to the undersigned before the 15th of July, 1926.

B. B. POTDAR,
Chairman, Managing Committee.
R3416

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJIBHAI SULLEMAN KHATRI (Contractor) and his wife Bai NOORBAI, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Ismail Building (Above Eastern Bank) Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and Tax but now freehold land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon being part of a certain range of buildings, consisting of six compartments or divisions situate, lying and being at Old Police Court Lane within the Fort of Bombay fronting the said Lane on the North side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring fifty-seven feet and nine inches in length and twelve feet and three inches in breadth measuring 85 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal taxes under A. Ward No. 2518 and Street No. 36, 38 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 461, Old Survey No. 672, 673, New Survey No. 8784 and Cadastral Survey No. 907 of Fort Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage four feet in breadth to be used in common as well by the Vendor his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns as by the owners of the other five houses or compartments of the said range on or towards the South by the Police Court Lane aforesaid, on or towards the East by the house of Mr. Shapurji Maneckji Baliwala and on or towards the West by the house of Dossabhoy Ratanji.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1926.
LALA & CO.,
C26914 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MEHTA RAMJI HIRJI, Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as General Merchant in Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) NANDLAL RAMJI MEHTA,
(2) VRAJLAL RAMJI MEHTA and
(3) JAGANNATH RAMJI MEHTA,
all being Sons of the above-named deceased of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi C/o. Balusha Powar, Vithalwadi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the twenty-ninth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 29th day of June, 1926.
MR. NANUBHAI D. BHAT,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
26918

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd. (In Liquidation).

NANABHOY HORMUSJEE MOOS
..... Official Liquidator.

BY direction of the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers, Notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed the 29th day of July, 1926, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon at the High Court of Bombay to enforce payment of the amount due from each contributory of the abovenamed Company on the call made in pursuance of the Order of the Judge in that behalf made on the 9th day of July, 1925. All persons interested are entitled to attend on the day and at the hour and place above-mentioned to offer objections, if any, to such enforcement of payment.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1926.
SHROFF & LAM,
Official Liquidator's Attorneys.
26912

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, TWO LARGE 'GODREJ' SAFES, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, FILING CABINETS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Diamond Mills Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of India, a large lot of office furniture, etc., etc.

Consisting of large and small writing tables with side drawers, arm chairs, cupboards, two large 'Godrej' safes on stand, one 'Remington' Typewriter with table, filing cabinets, copying press, office clock, large teakwood partition with doors, etc., etc.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13, Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

19 full pressed bales Uganda cotton, mark A.R. country damaged, ex. s. s. "Khandalla" and "Karoa."

At 4.40 p.m. (S. T.).

At Sewri in Godown No. H-106.

4 full pressed bales Uganda cotton, country damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, GODREJ AND LIONS MAKE SAFE, ETC.

By order of the mortgagee in possession and account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, This Day, Wednesday, the 7th day of July, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned Office furniture, etc.

Roll top office table, writing tables, panel door cupboards, glass door cupboards, counters made to order D. quality Godrej safe 36 by 24, Lions safe with stands, typewriters, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS THE FUN! AN AVALANCHE OF LAUGHS

HAROLD LLOYD IN 'NOW OR NEVER'

3 REEL COMEDY.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes THE DERBY.

Time 6-30 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA—ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT and During this Week

Sharda Film Company

Presents

"GULAB THE VIRTUOUS"

Featuring

Miss MARY and Miss TARA

ALSO BEAUTIFUL

STAGE DANCE

BY

Miss SHANTADEVI.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

NEW CHARNI ROAD

NOVELTY CINEMA

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

HINDOOSTAN FILM CO.'S BEST PICTURE

BHAKTA PRALLAHAD.

DON'T FAIL

GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

RATES AS USUAL.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

4th Instalment I Eps. 10, 11 and 12

"SPEED"

Featuring :—CHARLES HUTCHISON

Reckoning neither danger nor death "Speed" hurled himself at the engine!

Also 2 Reels Laughter Comedy

THE SNOW HAWK

Starring :—STAN LAUREL

To be released after serial

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"THE MARK OF ZORRO."

"CLOTHES MAKE THE PIRATE"

A tremendous Comedy. A Tailor turns Pirate and makes the World rock with laughter

OH! THOSE LEGS!

The greatest Screen Hit ever produced!

See LEON ERROL—

wrecked on the Sea of Matrimony—but there are 6 other seas!

See DOROTHY GISH—

a perfect Scold!

DAILY AT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.

Saturdays, Sundays Matinee 3-30 P. M.

CROWN CINEMA,

Marble Theatre - - - Sandhurst Road

LAST WEEK!

LAST PERFORMANCE!!

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwad of Baroda

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage

AT THE RIPON THEATRE

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY

On WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at 8-30 P. M.

EKACH PYALA

On SATURDAY, 10th July, 1926, at 8-30 P.M.

SWAYAMWAR.

On SUNDAY, 11th July, 1926, at 3 P. M.

MENAKA.

IMPERIAL CINEMA, ... LAMINGTON ROAD

Presents

TO-NIGHT & DURING THIS WEEK

ROYAL ART STUDIO'S

finest photoplay

RADHA - MADHAV

A sensational Love Romance featuring the well-known star.

Miss JILOO

Daily (4) four shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M

Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and AMAS Holiday at 3 P. M.

Make no mistake!

Kidney troubles are often misunderstood, and much needless pain and discomfort is endured as a consequence. The work of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and if they fail to do so, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is so dangerous to neglect backache, urinary disorder, bladder weakness, rheumatic twinges, head aches, dizziness and nervousness.

It is unusual for all of these symptoms to be present at one time, but if you are in doubt about yourself, you will do well to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Don't risk the development of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, gravel, stone, and other results of kidney disorder. Middle-aged people, especially, should take an occasional course of Doan's to keep the kidneys thoroughly active.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 6.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs 1300.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1370.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1355.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 129¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¼.

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 201 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 276¼.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols 4.86-3/8
London—Paris Frcs 180.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.11.
London—Brussels Frcs 199.00
London—Rome Liras 140.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market steady—dull.

London, July 5.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/4
Tone of Silver:—Market quietly steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days Market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 6.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/st	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	1300
American Dollars	276 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	201 1/2
Japan	129 1/4
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

London, July 5.

Exchange on London in Paris 180.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 128.90
Exchange Amsterdam 12.11 5/8
Exchange Switzerland 25.13

BULLION

Bombay, July 6.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/8/0.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/8/9
National Bank Bar Gold 21/11/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/11
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/12
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/10

London, July 5.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready d. 30/4
Silver forward d. 30/4

TONE OF SILVER:—

Quiet—steady. Very little business doing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 6.

3 Months 4 5/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Month 2 1/2 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 Months 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNT.

London, July 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/32 per cent.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/4 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London July 5.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/4
Virtory Binds 4 per cent £93 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent £101
Conversion Loan £76 1/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102
Indian Loan 7 per cent £103 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £55 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £56 1/2 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £70
Government Securities 3 per cent £60

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	0	0
Brass, English	2	57	0	0
Brass, German	¾	56	12	0
Brass, German	2	55	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	¾	58	8	0
Copper German	1	60	6	0
Copper German	1 1/4	60	6	0
Panchteka joint		28	6	0
Copper English Bars		52	8	0
Brass Bars		40	6	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		23	6	0
Lead Rangooni		24	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	8	0
Koger Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		60	0	0

METALS.

London, July 5.

English Best Selected Copper £ 62-1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. £ 57-3/16
Copper Braziers £74 1/4
Yellow Metal £69
Hard Spelter £31
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 6.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 93/12
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101/10
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 102/4
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 103/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 103
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 106/4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 107/4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs 108/6
6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs 86.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 108.
4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 Rs. 87/13
Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, July 5.

Hongkong Bank £132 1/2
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £48 1/4
P and O Bank £9 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 7/8

GOLD.

Bombay, July 6.

Ready:—21/6/9.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/7/3, highest 21/7/6, at 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/9, highest 21/8/0, at 6 p.m. 21/8
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/1/3.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/2/3.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 6.

Ready:—68/12/0
Vaida Asad:—Opening 68/12/0, highest 68/12/3, at 6 p.m. 68/12/3
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 68/9/0, highest 68/9/3, at 6 p.m. 68/9/3.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/10/9.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 1/0/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX by CONSULTING

PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants

Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.

Office:—M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony BOMBAY.

SMOOTHNESS!
just that extra touch of Quality in "Passing Show" that makes them so popular
50 for Rs.1.4
10 for 4 annas
MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD.
138 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
PASSING SHOW
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

HOW SHALL I FEED BABY?

MOTHER!

The coming of Baby—the greatest treasure of all—brings many thoughts to your mind, the most important of which should be: "How shall I feed him?"—Who, with the interests of Baby at heart, can answer otherwise than "At the breast," since baby's chance of a healthy life is officially stated to be 15 times greater than the artificially-fed baby.

Breast-feeding is Nature's own insurance against the many diseases which threaten baby—particularly (in) (c)limates.

Under whatever laws of Hygiene milk or other foods are prepared, they cannot possibly compare with Breast Milk which goes straight from the breast to Baby.

MOTHER! Take LACTAGOL, a scientific preparation which assists Nature in providing for Baby through Mother a plentiful supply of nourishing milk at every feed. Breast-feeding becomes impossible if LACTAGOL is taken.

LACTAGOL

FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

has been known to restore lactation several weeks after supposed failure. It is also a splendid strength-giver, and while providing Mother with an ample supply of rich nourishing milk for Baby, will expedite her recovery after the confinement. Lactagol may be taken with advantage nearly up to the time of confinement, but the best results are obtained when taken regularly before baby's coming.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers: E. T. PEARSON & CO., Ltd., Wimbledon, Surrey.

Agents in India: The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern), Ltd., P.O. Box No. 460, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 2132, Calcutta.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot: THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 6.

The New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 9 points lower. The market declined on continued long liquidation on reports of good crop.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

The New York market was closed yesterday and in view of this operators are waiting developments and some specific lead. The weather is the chief factor for the moment.

Messrs. Brennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 5th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Spring man and Co.:—

"Market dull, trade holding aloof. Weather continues favourable over entire belt."

With a further slight set back reported from Liverpool, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning slightly easier at Rs. 330 for Broach July|August. At the outset the market advanced by half a rupee on Commission Houses moderate buying, but later gave way to Rs. 329 1|2 on Marwari Shroffs selling. The close was, however, steady at Rs. 329 3|4 on general buying. New Crop April|May Broach opened at Rs. 309 3|4 and advanced to Rs. 310 1|2 on Commission Houses and Bazar Operators buying but eased again to Rs. 309 on Offices and Jobbers selling, finally closed at Rs. 309 1|2. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 310 and going up by half a rupee on buying by Jobbers declined to Rs. 309 on Offices selling and closed at Rs. 309 3|4.

Oomra July was quoted at the opening at Rs. 316 1|2 and on Shroffs and general buying improved to Rs. 318, but as result of profit-taking again went down to Rs. 316 and closed at Rs. 316 1|2. Whilst Deer.|January Oomra after having opened at Rs. 294 1|2 advanced by half a rupee, but gradually gave way to Rs. 293 on Bazar Operators and general selling and closed at Rs. 293 1|2. Bengal July and Deer|January were respectively quoted at Rs. 251 and Rs. 243. 1|2.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and buyers showed practically no interest.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

Fully Good Broach April-May	309¾
Fully Good Broach July-August	330
Fully Good Bengal July	252
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	244
Fine Oomra July	319
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	293½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

M G Bengal—Superfine 278, Fine 266, F Good 254, Good 244.

M G S Punjab—Superfine 272, Fine 260, F Good 248, Good 238

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 329, Fine 319, F Good 304.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 359, Fine 349, F Good 334.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 349, Fine 339, F Good 324.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 350, Fine 342, F Good 334, Good 325.

M G Punjab-American—Superfine 360, Fine 352, F Good 344, Good 336.

M G Sawgin-Dharwar—Superfine 360, Fine 352, F Good 344, Good 336.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 6.

Fully Good Broach April-May	310
Fully Good Broach July-August	330
Fully Good Bengal July	251
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	244
Fine Oomra July	317
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	294
M G Southerns Aug.-Sept.	309

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th July, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	2,094
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,643
Linseed	7,742
Rape, etc.	380
Gingellyseed	143
Poppyseed	32
Groundnuts	1,373
Castorseed	1,956
Rice	1,420
Myrabollams	443
Cottonseed	64
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	530
Juwar	1,252
Mashr	Nil
Barley	1,390
Bajri	521
	Tons.
Coal	755

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay July 6

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	..	2,90,666	2,94,650
Central India ..	32	3,72 344	3,36,347
Barsi and Nagar ..	301	2,20,984	2,04,270
Hyderabad-Gaorani	7	75,970	97,318
Berar	275	4,73 298	5,66,758
Central Provinces ..	13	2,45,211	2,56,563
Total Oomras ..	628	16,75,664	17,57,106
Dholera		2,76,974	3,02,052
N.W Provinces ..		1,29,516	1,31,567
Rajputana	299	1,08,190	77,666
Sind-Punjab ..	116	2,90,213	3,61,440
Broach	169	3,12,040	4,84,947
Coompta & Dharwar Westerns-Northerns	321 506	1,37,220 91,091	1,67,831 87,914
Cocconada		2,634	1,644
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		33,721	31 089
Persian		4,348	4,705
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	55	72,341	57,681
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,347	3,491
Total	2,094	31,74,176	34,80,312

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 1st July This year	Last year
Europe	715	5,07,917	6,34,813
Japan & China ..	1,100	16,33,381	18,04,696
Coast Ports ..		22,103	21,042
Up-country by Rail		94,112	14,188
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		49 818	45,599
Total ..	1 815	23,07 561	25 19,338

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

	Ready New.	
Bengal Superfine M G	235/60	.....
Bengal Fine M G	240/45	.....
Bengal F G M G	220/30	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	225/30	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	235/40	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	330/35	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/35	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Dine M G	315/25	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	295/305	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290/300	.....
Muckaper Fine M G	260/70	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/60	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/35	.....
Broach F G M G	300/05	.....
Muthia Fine M G	240/45	.....
Muthia F G M G	220/25	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	335/65	.....
Westerns M G	295/305	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	335/40	.....
Cambodia F G M G	380/90	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	380/390	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	300/05	.....
Dhollera F G M G	290/300	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

COTTON REPORT OF NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received on Tuesday the following cable from their friends of Liverpool:—

"Sales are being made on orders from the Continent; buyers are scarce, market could not stand any weight of selling: weather reports are good. Our opinion is that the demand is not sufficient to sustain the market."

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 6.

Jute.—Albion 447, Alliance 420, Anglo-India 370, Auckland 234, Barnagore 160, Bally 170, Birla 7, Belvedere 455, Budge-Budge 428, Caledonian 595, Chapdani 140, Clive 34/4, Craig 4, Cheviot 218 Dalhousie 370, Delta 465, Empire 50/8, Fort Gloster 760, Fort William 273, Gondalpara 860, Gourepore 630, Hukumchand 9/10, Hooghly 67, Howrah 38/12, Kamarhatty 560, Kankanarrah 462, Kelvin 780, Khardah 412, Kinnison 935, Lansdowne 268, Lawrence 585, Lothian 384, Naihati 435, National 27/4, New Central 555, Northbrook 48, Nudea 43, Orient 210, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 59/8, Soorah 27, Standard 392, Union 532, Waverly 6/2, Hessian 15/14, Jute 65/12.

Cotton.—Dunbar 148, Keshavram Cotton 4/6.

Coal.—Burrakur 19, Bokaro Ramgur 13/8, Gusick and Musalia 9.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4/6, Burma Corp 11/4, Howra Oil 6/4, I.I. Steel 7/4, I. Standard wagon 22/8, Marshalls 3/4, Madon Theatres 3/6, Thorney Croft 1/12, Imperial Bank 1660-68, Imperial Conty 420.

Remarks.—Jute shares strong owing to the fall in Raw Jute prices. Government Securities were steady 3 1/2 per cent. Govt. Paper 76/4. 5 per cent. Loan (1945-55) 10/1/9.

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 Bales.

Mid. American Spot 9.17

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellarides 15.80

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 5.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
July	8.75	—.05
August	8.61	—.07
September	8.51	—.08
October	8.45	—.08
November	8.37	—.08
December	8.39	—.08
January	8.38	—.08
February	8.38	—.09
March	8.42	—.09
April	8 40	—.11
May	8.45	—.09
June	8.43	—.09
July	8.43	—.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 5.

July	14.58	—.32
August	14.51	—.31
September	14.38	—.32
October	14.28	—.32
November	14 18	—.32
December	14 10	—.32
January	14.06	—.32
February	14.04	—.32
March	14.00	—.32
April	14.00	—.32
May	13.95	—.32
June	13.95	—.32
July	13.95	—.32

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 5.

Scinde, "Good"	5.75
Scinde, "Fully Good"	6.05
Scinde, "Fine"	6.35
Bengal, "Good"	5.85
Bengal, "Fully Good"	6.15
Bengal, "Fine"	6.45
Oomra, "Good"	6.60
Oomra, "Fully Good"	6.90
Oomra, "Fine"	7.20
Broach, "Good"	7.15
Broach, "Fully Good"	7.55
Broach, "Fine"	7.95

New York, July 5.

Market closed.

Liverpool, July 5.

October	8.35	—.08
December	8.39	—.08
January	8.38	—.08
March	8.42	—.09

London, July 5.

Tele. Transfers 1-5 15/16

Gold Bar £4/4/11 1/2

Bar Silver Spot 30 1/4 quiet steady.

Liverpool, July 5.

July	8.77	—.03
September	8.55	—.04
October	8.51	—.02
December	8.47	unchgd
January	8.45	—.01
March	8.49	—.02
May	8.53	—.01
July	8.51	unchgd

EGYPTIAN

Liverpool, July 5.

July	14.85	—.05
November	14.45	—.05
January	14.25	—.13

WHEAT.

London, July 5

Barletta Russe 61 lbs. July sellers 54/6

Rosario Santa Fe 58 1/2 lbs. July nominal 54/6

Tone:—Firm.

Wheat, Australian July sellers 58/6

Wheat, Choice White Karachi July sellers 56/3

Tone:—Firm

SEEDS.

London, July 5.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata).—

July Aug. Hull. Paid. £ 16-1/8

Aug/Sep. Hull. Paid. £ 16-1/8

Cottonseed Bombay July/Aug. Sellers. £ 8-1/8

Castorseed, Bombay July/Aug. Sellers £ 16-7/8

Linseed, Bombay July/Aug. Sellers £ 18-7/8

Rapseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, ton July/Aug. Nominal. £ 21

Rapeseed, Toria ton July/Aug. Quoted. £ 21-3/4

Rapeseed. Toria ton July/Aug. Sellers. £ 21-7/8

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ton, July/Aug Nominal. £ 22-5/8

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ton, July/Aug. Nominal £20-1/4

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, ton July/Aug Sellers £ 22-1/2

Tone:—Quiet.

LINSEED.

London, July 5.

Linseed, Calcutta:—

June/July paid 18 7/6

July/Aug. sellers 18 1/2

Raw Linseed Oil:—

August offered 33/3

Sept/Dec. offered 33/6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 5.

Fine White Java C and F. Calcutta:—

July/Sept. sellers 15/7 1/2

Oct/Dec. sellers 15/9

Jan/Mar. sellers 16/1 1/2

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—

July/Sept. sellers 15/8 1/2

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—

July/Sept sellers 15/9 1/2

Tone:—Steady. Little doing.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, July 6.

	Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI	
Textile	,, 0 12 9
Century	,, 0 12 0
Jacob	,, 0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	,, 0 12 0
Elphinstone	,, 0 11 6
Apollo	,, 0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 24/40 In.—	
Standard	Per lb. 1 1 3
Century	,, 1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,, 1 1 0
Hindustan	,, 1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,, 1 1 6
Phoenix	,, 1 1 3
Pabaney Phoolmala)	,, 1 0 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,, 1 0 9
Kaliamardan	,, 1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,, 1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202|5803:—	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 2 0
Hindustan	,, 1 1 6
David Mill	,, 1 1 9
Apollo	,, 1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	,, 1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,, 1 0 0
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 1 0 3
Spring (Merchant)	,, 1 0 3
Century (Bugle)	,, 1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,, 1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,, 1 0 0
Sakuntala	,, 1 0 0
Sundasi Brand	,, 1 0 0
Globe	,, 0 15 0
Rachael	,, 0 15 6
Palkhi	,, 1 0 6
Maher	,, 1 0 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	,, 1 0 0
Textile	,, 1 0 0
Century	,, 0 15 6
Maher	,, 1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards.—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 2 6
Jacob	,, 1 1 0
Century	,, 1 2 6
Mun Mill	,, 1 1 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 1
Century	,, 1 1 6
Jacob F. D.	,, 1 0 0
Mun Mill	,, 1 1 0
1386 Tata	,, 3 2 0
BECK GREY DRILL—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 4 4 0
Jamshed	,, 4 4 0
Century	,, 4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney 45	,, 4 6 0
Hindustan No. 902	,, 4 14 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand Mill	,, 5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	,, 11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,, 6 4 0
5800 Kuria	,, 9 2 0
1325 Morarji	,, 6 6 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	,, 8 1 0
Hindustan	,, 8 14 0
E D Rachael	,, 7 0 0
LALITA:—	
Century	,, 0 15 9
Textile	,, 0 15 9
Century	,, 1 0 0
Textile	,, 1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,, 1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 9 0
777 Crescent	,, 2 8 0
Apollo David	,, 2 7 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—	
Kanta	Per lb. 1 5 0
Ortat	,, 1 4 6
Phoenix	,, 1 5 0
Tata	,, 1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.	
Hindustan	,, 1 1 6
David	,, 1 0 9
Mahel	,, 1 0 9
Market Dull.	

WIRELESS

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CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.,
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The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

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Block E,
Clive Buildings, Calcutta

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.....

.....

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Before he is as big as Father

he will have to grow a lot and he requires plenty of Calcium for the formation of his frame and teeth.

Our daily food contains calcium, but very little. It is often insufficient during the growing period of a child and the deficiency shows itself in bad teeth and a delicate constitution.

Let your boy start with strong teeth and a sturdy frame on life's journey. Give him Kalzana. As calcium is necessary for the building up of nerves, muscles and brains, Kalzana will not only give him stronger teeth and bones, but will prevent and conquer general debility.

Kalzana contains Calcium in a particular combination discovered by Prof. Loew of Munich University. In this combination it is easily digested and readily absorbed by the millions of cells of which our body is composed.

That well-known medical paper "The Practitioner" writes:

"Kalzana acts efficiently in promoting the growth of strong bones and healthy teeth."

Give your child a sound constitution with

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD.

Makes strong bones and teeth and prevents diseases arising from a deficiency of Calcium in the body, such as Scrofula, Rickets, Excessive Perspiration, Malaria, Skin diseases, etc.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold at all chemists and stores.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football)1st Dn.)—Bombay Gym. vs. Y.M.C.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.) R.A. M.C. vs. Swiss, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 8.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—Bombay Gym. "B" vs. Matunga Hindus, Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 9.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of June 24, due at 5 a.m.

SUNDAY, July 11.

18th Anniversary Celebration of Seva Sadan Gamdevi, Lady Jehangir to preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who have been summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Wednesday) the 7th instant, at 11 30 a.m. (S. T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wave-length 387 metres.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The 18th anniversary celebration of the Seva Sadan Society will be held on Sunday next (11th instant) at Gamdevi, at 5 30 p.m. when Lady Jehangir will preside and distribute the prizes.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-day (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6.30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th idem.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS.

The following scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries, in the prescribed form of the Anjuman, before the 20th instant:—

5 Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships (Arts) each of Rs. 10 per mensem; 2 Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships (Science), each of Rs. 15 per mensem; 1 Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship (Science) of Rs. 12 per mensem; 1 Ibrahimbhoy Mohamed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach students) of Rs. 11 per mensem; 2 Sir Currimbhoy E. Bart. Scholarships (Commerce and Industry), each of Rs. 8 per mensem; 1 Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce), of Rs. 8 per mensem; 1 Haji Suleman A. Wahed Scholarship (Veterinary), of Rs. 5 per mensem.

DRAMA IN AID OF RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM

The Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, was crowded to its utmost capacity on Sunday night, when the members of the "Saraswati Sangitha Sabha" of Dadar, staged "Subhadra-Arjuna" in Tamil in aid of the Shri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram at Khar. Swami Vishwananda, President of the Khar Ashram was present on the occasion.

The whole audience were carried away, as it were by the thrill and excitement with which the drama was replete from beginning to end, and by the forceful manner in which each actor played his part.

The hero seemed to be a pastmaster in his art. The fine finish of his acting was very much appreciated. Mr. Murugesa Mudaliar who acted the heroine in the play although he played his part up to the mark, would have rendered himself a histrionic success if he had displayed a little more "dash."

In the interval Swami Vishwananda thanked the members of the "Saraswati Sangitha Sabha" for the public spirit displayed by them and said that their help was doubly welcome to him inasmuch as it came voluntarily and unsolicited. He invoked the blessings of Shri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda on them.

The International Co-operators Day was celebrated at Belgaum with great enthusiasm. Lectures were delivered in the morning and in the evening.

The Governor of Bengal will hold a durbar at Dacca on Monday 2nd August next for the purpose of investing certain gentlemen with titles which have recently been conferred on them.—A.P.

The Tariff Board will hear in Calcutta the oral evidence of the Tinplate Company of India Ltd., on July 7th.—A.P.

It is understood that November 8th has been provisionally fixed for election to Madras Legislative Council.

BABOO CHASMAWALA.

SENT TO JAIL FOR 2 YEARS.

Baboo Chasmawalla who had fled from the Esplanade Police lock-up on 12th April and who after successfully evading the police for more than two months was arrested at Jalgaon on June 26th, was put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday morning, on a charge of escaping from legal custody.

Mr. Thanawalla, who appeared for the prosecution said that the accused who was a goldsmith was arrested in December, 1925, in connection with several cases of theft and house-breaking at Bombay, Surat, Poona, and the Suburbs of Bombay. As it was subsequently ascertained that several other persons were also connected in the cases, a gang case was being prepared. The accused was, therefore, kept in a cell in the Esplanade Police Station lock-up, and was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate who remanded him to police custody from time to time. On the night of April 12th the accused asked for some tea which was given to him by the lock-up clerk. The clerk then retired.

Early next morning, a sweeper who was sweeping the compound found the window of the cell broken open and one of the bars of the window removed. The net-work round the window was also found removed. He reported the matter to the police who proceeded with the inquiry. The accused was at last arrested at Jalgaon on June 26th, and was brought over to Bombay.

Inspector Tawade said that he was on night duty on April 12th. He was informed the next morning of the accused's fleeing away. He had found the clothes of the accused in the cell. On 14th April, Mr. Tawade found a sharp chisel from the latrine of the cell in which the accused was kept.

The accused at this stage alleged that one of the officers had given him the chisel.

Mr. G .V. Kundalkar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Jalgaon, said that he arrested the accused on 26th June on suspicion. He seemed to be a stranger and on being questioned could not give a satisfactory account of himself. His finger-prints were taken and sent to Poona. Witness was then informed that he was a man wanted by the Bombay police. The Bombay Police were informed by a telegram, and, subsequently, the accused was sent to Bombay.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that he was made to commit the offence.

Mr. Thanawalla prayed for a deterrent sentence in view of the accused's having six previous convictions, one of them being of similar nature in 1924, when he escaped from the very same lock-up.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It will be interesting to note in this connection that Babu Chasmawalla is a Matriculate of the Bombay University and is said to be possessing property of rupees one lakh in Bombay.

PUBLISHING OBSCENE PICTURES.

EDITOR AND PRINTER FINED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Monday in the cases in which Pravasi Pagal, the editor of the "Pole," a Gujarati weekly, and T. W. Joshi, the printer of the paper stood charged with the offence of publishing obscene pictures and abetment in the commission of the said offence respectively.

The Magistrate found both the accused guilty of the charges and convicted them.

The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default 3 weeks' simple imprisonment on one charge and a fine of Rs. 200, in default 3 weeks' simple imprisonment and one day's simple imprisonment on the other. The second accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each charge.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

The case in which Edulji Dinshawji Batliwala charged Ardeshir Rustomji Subedar with defamation between the 12th January and 5th March, 1926, was compounded in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate as reported in our yesterday's issue, by the accused tendering the apology. The following is the full text of the Magistrate's judgment:—

"The accused says that he withdraws all the allegations made by him regarding the complainant in the several letters which form the subject-matter of the charges in the present case and which have been put in as exhibits. The accused further states that there is no truth in any of the allegations made therein. He unhesitatingly tenders an apology to the complainant for having made them and trusts that the complainant will accept it. He says, he is sorry for having hurt the feelings of the complainant by his conduct. The accused further undertakes not to write letters containing defamatory or insulting matters about the complainant or his family to anybody."

RS. 25 GIVEN TO CHARITY.

After the accused had tendered the above apology, a sum of Rs. 25 was given by him to be paid in such a charity as the Magistrate desired.

A public meeting was held on 5th inst. at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., to protest against the proposal of Government to close the local Middle School. A resolution was passed urging the maintenance of the Middle School as a model institution for guidance of the private middle schools.—A.P.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Responsive Party of Yeotmal District held on 4th instant at Yeotmal has appointed its office-bearers and separate election boards for the two rural constituencies. Elaborate arrangements are being made to appoint a worker on behalf of the party at each polling station.

MONSOON IN FULL SWING.

TELEPHONE SERVICE DISLOCATED.

There was comparatively little rain in Bombay on Tuesday, though it was a wet day and clouds hovered in the sky. Now and then there were rigorous showers, but they were of a short duration. The heavy rain of the last two days has played havoc with telephone lines all over the city, especially in the northern part of the town, and nearly 200 telephone lines were damaged more or less, out of a total of about 6,000. This is ascribed to the floods which prevailed in those parts, the water damaging the underground telephone lines. The telephone service in Bombay, which is never very efficient, was almost paralysed on Sunday and Monday owing to excessive rains. As a result of this, out of a total number of 137 fire-alarm telephones in the city, belonging to the Municipal Fire Brigade Department, some 38 went out of order. In this regard Babula Tank Road station and the Central station at Byculla were the two most affected.

On Chowpaty there was some damage to the Development Department's railway, but it was not much. The sea was still boisterous, but not so much as on the previous two days. The railway on the Kennedy Sea Face was blocked by some boulders, which were thrown on the lines by the heavy seas running there.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in the city was giving some anxiety to the citizens, as it was stated that even the Tansa Lake, on which the city mainly depends for its supply of good drinking water, had only about eight or ten weeks' supply, the water contained in other lakes being inconsiderable. Fortunately, the rains have been rather heavy near the lakes and although in the Tansa Lake region the rainfall amounted to only 3.50 inches, at Vehar it was 8.50 and at Tulsi 10.50. The water-level of the Tansa Lake was raised by 3½ feet, and there was a corresponding rise in other lakes. The level of water in the Tansa Lake has been rather stationary during the last two or three days owing to the fresh supplies of rain water. If the rain had held off for another month or so it would have been a great disaster to the city, but that was a very remote contingency, and in ordinary circumstances unthinkable.

RAJA OF PANAGAL.

ADDRESS PRESENTED.

The Raja of Panagal, the Chief Minister to the Government of Madras, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening by the Punjab Mail from Simla, where he had gone on official business. On alighting at the Victoria Terminus he was received by a large number of non-Brahmins, and was garlanded on behalf of the many non-Brahmin associations in the city. Among these might be mentioned the People's Union, Rohidas Seva Samaj Maratha Mandal, Kitte Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandali, Kunbi Samaj, Kamgar Hitavardhak Sabha, Maratha Association, Depressed India Association, etc.

After exchanging a few words with those present, as arranged, the Raja was taken to the bungalow of Mr. Khandke at Walkeshwar where on behalf of the non-Brahmin party in Bombay an address was presented to him. The Raja was then taken to the residence of Rao Bahadur Munaji Rajuji and on behalf of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference he was there given 'pan-supari.' Thence the Raja went to Mandvi where he was presented with another address on behalf of the Sri Shivaji Vijaya Maratha Mandal. The Raja replied to these addresses in suitable terms and congratulated all the bodies on their activities.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ending the 3rd instant, the total mortality 564 was 41 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.92. These figures compare favourably with those for the 27th week of 1925 when the mortality was 572 and death-rate 23.70 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925, when the average mortality was 612 and death-rate 26.10.

Out of the total deaths, 174 were among infants under one year of age; 8 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 12 attacks and 8 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and no death.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 365 and compares favourably with that for the 27th week of 1925 when the figure was 342 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925) viz 337.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay dined with Lieut. General Sir Harold Walker at Polo Vista, Poona, on Monday last.

Viscountess Goschen who left for England at the end of April is expected to return to Madras about the middle of September. The Governor will leave Madras on 18th instant for tour in Madura and Ramnad districts and will return to Ooty on 27th instant.

The Governor of Punjab leaves Simla on the 14th July and after paying flying visits to Roorkee, Hissar and Jhkal arrives Rawalpindi on the 17th morning and halts there for three days. His Excellency returns to Simla via Zafarwal, Shakargarh and Sialkot on the 21st instant.

THE WEATHER.

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON ACTIVE.

FURTHER RAINFALL.

SIMLA, July 6.

Depression over the head of the Bay has moved in Northernly direction, and now lies over South Bengal. It has caused widespread and local heavy rain in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa. Arabian Sea monsoon is normally active in the Peninsula and the Central Parts of the country. Dry and hot weather persists in the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the Konkan and Mysore, and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the East United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, the West Central Provinces, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, East, Rajputana and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein two; Bassein one and a half; Diamond Island and Akyab four; Kyaukpyu five; Myitkyina two; Cox's Bazar three; Jessore one and a half; Calcutta and Burdwan two; Saugor Island four; Cuttack one; Hukitala five; Cawnpore three; Lucknow two; Kotah, Rajkot and Veraval one and a half; Neemuch one; Khandwa two; Raipar and Bombay one; Poona two; Calicut three, and Mercara five.

Forecast:—Extension of heavy rain in Bengal and general increase elsewhere in North-East India.—A. P.

RAIN AT YEOTMAL

YEOTMAL, July 5.

Monsoon appears to have broken during this week practically throughout Berar. Last night there was a heavy downpour of rain and sowing operations have been commenced.

A report from Khamgaon in the Buldana District says that 5½ inches of rain fell there on Thursday last occasioning the loss of some cattle.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 6.

Stations.	24 hour to 8 a.m. of 6th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point.	1 02	15 91	10 19	28 51
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	2 20	20 15	12 94	..
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	2 19	20 65	14 89	28 93
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 6th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.521 inches (-.158 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.482 inches (-.134 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.019
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.9 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.6 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84 3 degrees (1.2 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 76.2 degrees (2.0 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 86 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WSW
Velocity " " 19 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 279 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 54 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy —10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 1.02 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 9.72 "
" " " year 19.00 "
Weather Remarks— Rain

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 6TH JULY, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th July, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the southeast and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was about 13 deg. higher than usual everywhere; the minimum also was above normal except at Rawalpindi and Hissar, where it was normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 3.12" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the region of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the former area and in defect at Allahabad and Agra. Maximum temperature was above normal throughout the province; the minimum was higher than usual at Agra and Allahabad and lower at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotaa has had 1.43" of rain and Mount Abu 0.49". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the Sind coast and south Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of Rajputana; the minimum was lower than usual at Kotah and higher at Ajmer and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch has had 1.18" of rain, Surat 0.54", Ahmedabad 0.23", Rajkot 1.45" and Veraval 1.39". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was below normal at Surat and above normal in the rest of Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 2.21" of rain, Akola 0.19", Nagpur 0.67" and Chanda 0.32". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity in normal. Maximum temperature was above normal in the northeast of the province and below normal in the south.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.02" of rain and Ratnagiri 0.71". Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 84 deg. .3 (1 deg. below normal) and the lowest 76 deg. .2 (2 deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.32" of rain, Poona 1.87", Belgaum 0.51" and Hyderabad 0.21". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north of Bombay Deccan and the neighbouring districts of Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was below normal except in the south Bombay Deccan where it was normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues vigorous and has caused nearly general rainfall in the Konkan, north Malabar and Hyderabad, and local falls in the east United Provinces, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and Mysore and on the north Madras coast. The chief amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 2.72" at Calicut.

Forecast.—Extension in the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 5th July, 1926, issued from Simla.

The depression at the head of the Bay is intensifying and is likely to cause heavy rain in northeast India within two days. The Arabian Sea monsoon continues vigorous in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Mysore, and local in Assam, Bengal, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, the United Provinces and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts not mentioned in the Bombay Report were.—Kyaukpyu three inches; Diamond Island, Akyab two; Cox's Bazar one; Jalpaiguri three; Hukitala five; Hazaribagh one; Bareilly two; Pendra two; Mercara four.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUE THE 6TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	..	0	0.21	—0.21	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	0	0.90	—0.95	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	0.89	3.31	—2.42	34.77
Lahore ..	..	0.06	2.46	—2.41	19.62
Hissar ..	..	1.61	2.28	—0.67	14.47
Ambala ..	..	0.05	5.48	—5.43	30.49
Delhi ..	..	0.11	4.63	—4.52	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	1.32	4.00	—2.68	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	0.20	4.51	—4.31	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	1.10	6.63	—5.47	36.17
Cawnpore ..	3.12	3.29	4.77	—1.38	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	0.42	7.17	—6.75	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0	0.33	—0.33	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0	1.00	—1.00	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	0 04	1.32	—1.88	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	0.70	3.52	—2.76	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.05	1.06	3.73	—2.66	24.21
Kotah ..	1.43	1.90	4.41	—2.51	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.49	1.92	8.97	—7.05	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	0 04	2.49	—2.45	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	0	2.80	—2.80	13.52
Veraval ..	1.39	5.70	5.45	+1.25	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.45	7.70	5.95	+1.75	26.29
Bhavnagar ..					
para	..	0.68	5.51	—4.83	21.20
Surat ..	0.54	7.38	11.28	—3.90	40.90
Ahmedabad ..	0.23	1.96	6.24	—4.29	28.83
Deesa ..	0.03	0.12	3.66	—3.54	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	1.18	1.76	6.00	—4.24	29.19
Indore	..	5.04	7.56	—2.52	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	1.74	10.54	—8.80	55.11
Saugor ..	..	5.11	8.78	—3.67	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	4.66	8.45	—3.79	48.83
Khandwa ..	2.21	6.84	6.93	—0.09	29.63
Akola ..	0.19	6.97	6.57	+0.40	31.35
Amraoti ..	0.63	4.31	8.02	—3.71	38.05
Nagpur ..	0.67	8.32	11.25	—2.93	48.97
Chanda ..	0.32	3.35	9.72	—6.37	51.90
Raipur ..	..	..	..	..	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	1 02	15.91	23.67	—7.76	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.71	31.53	35.90	—4.37	90.98
Mormugao ..	0.07	34.44	35.03	—0.59	94.95
Karwar 5th ..	2.27	40.38	43.90	—3.52	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0 32	4.26	5.30	—1.04	22.25
Ahmednagar ..	0.05	5.09	5.38	+0.62	22.35
Poona ..	1.87	4.44	5.83	—1.39	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	5.34	5.53	+0.19	28.45
Bijapur ..	0.06	1.98	3.73	—1.75	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.51	6.40	10.57	—4.17	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	0 11	8 99	6.44	+2.55	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	0.05	2.89	7.16	—4.47	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0.21	0.96	5.61	—4.65	32.27
Malabar—	0.64	38.72	45.56	—6.84	125 68
Mangalore ..	1.25	38.08	44.14	—6.06	125.08
Calicut ..	2 72	38.89	40.38	—1.79	117.16
Cochin ..	0.04	40.33	35.80	+6.53	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	14.05	19.10	—5.05	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	0.01	15.71	8.66	—7.05	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	0.14	3.72	5.63	—1.91	41.59
Bellary ..	0 01	2.28	2.18	+0.10	20.51
Cuddapah ..	0 18	5.60	3.64	+1.96	31.23
Madras	..	1.41	2.70	—1.28	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.13	2.69	3.67	—0.98	35.37
Coimbatore ..					22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	1.90	1.75	+0.15	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.03	1.70	—1.67	54.98

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort.)

OCTOBER.

6th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	16.20
To-day's Opening Rate	16.10
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	1642
Difference	+.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

6th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8.45
To-day's Opening Rate	8.48
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	8.51
Difference	+.06

Khandi Market	.09 8-0
Sewri Market	309 12-0

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

CUSTOMS AND G. I. P. DRAW.

Tuesday's first division fixture between the Customs and the G. I. P. Railway resulted goalless after an interesting game. The football was not of a high standard but there was no dearth of incidents in the second half when excitement ran high. Lynn entrusted his charge to Crisp, who had played goalkeeper for the B. B. A. F. I. last season, and himself took his position at the head of the forwards whom he strengthened considerably. Another newcomer to the team was Giles. These changes were for the better as the forward line showed vastly improved forward. They slung the leather about well and in the second half gave the railway defence many anxious moments. Their shooting however was deplorable.

The Railway forwards, though not combining well, were always on the move and individually more dangerous.

The first half was of an up and down nature and there was no serious danger to either goal. Play livened up after the interval and Wright, getting clean away, had hard luck in hitting the side of the net. The Customs pressed determinedly and after a well placed corner kick by Cowton, Pipps had to fist away on several occassions. Hierlehey missed badly from close range again and again, and Giles followed his example. Breaking away frequently the Railwaymen gave Crisp plenty to do, and this he did well. Richardson in the Customs half-line was working like a Trojan and gave his forwards numerous good through passes but these were spoilt by bad shooting. Lynn distributed the ball well and the G. I. P. had to be on the defensive for the greater part of the half. Neither side could score however and the game ended in a goalless draw.

Customs ..... nil.
G. I. P. ..... nil.
Referee: Mr. Lowe.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

I. Bombay Gym. vs. Y. M. C. A.—Cooperage.
II. R. A. M. C. vs. Swiss—Oval.

ENGLISH CRICKET

NOTTS V. AUSTRALIANS

LONDON, July 5.

The following were the closing scores in the cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Kent vs. Yorkshire.— Yorkshire 42 for 3 declared (Waldington 65). Kent 85 for nil.

Hampshire vs. Surrey.—Hampshire 323 Surrey 401 for 2 (Hobbs 200, Gregory 134, not out). Rain interfered with the play.

Northants vs. Worcester.—Worcester 373 and 246 (Wright 52, Woolley 4 for 33). Northants 196 (Bellamy 52) and 45 for one.

Glamorgan vs. Derbyshire.— Glamorgan 291, Derby 182 for seven (Bowded 71). Rain interfered with the play.

Warwick vs. Somersot.—Warwick 300 (White 7 for 62) and 62 for one. Somerset 230 (M. Lyon 93, Mayer 5 for 35).

Lancashire vs. Sussex.—Lancashire 475 for 7 declared (E. Tyldesley 226) Sussex 238 (Williams 71, Macdonald 4 for 84) followed on 120 for three (Bowley 68 not out).

Leicester vs. Gloucester.—Gloucester 258 (Geary 6 for 36) and 196 (Bloodworth 80 not out, Geary 6 for 74) Leicester 102 (Parker 7 for 50) and 22 for no wicket.

In the match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities which began to-day at the Lords Cambridge had made 178 at the close of the play (Enthoven 51, McCanlis 5 for 50).

Notts vs. Australian.—Notts 193 and 94 for 6. Australians 468 (Bardsley 87, Andrews 91, Woodfull 102 not out.)—Reuter's Special.

A Co-operative Credit Society has been recently formed and registered in the Bhavanagar State by the farmers of Nari, a village near Bhavanagar in Daskreri Mahal. This is the first Society of its kind in this Mahal. The State gives an equal sum to the amount collected by the farmers.—F.P.I.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1926.

SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION.

The splendid success of Prohibition in the United States has excited alarm and rage among the liquor interests of Europe. These interests have formed an International League against Prohibition with headquarters in Paris, have raised a huge fund of many million francs, and are carrying on an unholy campaign against Prohibition. Unable to make any real headway, they are striving, by a persistent lying propaganda, to make the world believe that Prohibition has collapsed in the United States. It is significant that they dare not put forward the shameless plea, urged elsewhere, that alcohol is a food and in moderate quantities is beneficial. They rather stress their opinion that the enforcement of prohibition in America has been a failure.

But the baselessness of the opinion is proved by innumerable testimonies to the success of Prohibition from disinterested persons all over the world. Mr. Lloyd George and the Hon. Mr. Thomas Walker, M. L. A. of Australia, to mention only two names, have, after thorough investigations, unreservedly testified to the success of Prohibition. Only a few days ago General Bramwell Booth, head of the International Salvation Army, gave expression to his profound conviction, based on his wide and intimate experience of the conditions of the poor classes, that the results of Prohibition in the States, in Norway and those parts of Canada where if is enforced, have been wholly beneficial. To an American editor he said: "The success of Prohibition in the United States is widely recognized in England—make no mistake about that. There isn't a decent Englishman who does not deplore the activities of a few mercenaries who have used the British flag to defy the laws of your land. . . . I have heard Britons of the better class express their heart-felt disgust at the British rum-runner, and everywhere I have heard them say, 'The Yanks will make a go of Prohibition. Give them time, they will work it out'."

To pass from opinions to some official facts and figures. Owing to the increased savings of the poor as a result of Prohibition the savings bank accounts have increased 400 per cent. in America, life-insurance records have been broken, the number of holders of stocks and bonds has doubled, slum sections have practically disappeared, purchases by the poor of small houses have trebled in many cities, many county jails have been closed, and Massachusetts has closed one-third of her jails and sold two. It is only the perverse who will not be convinced by these tell-tale facts and disinterested testimonies of the glorious benefits of Prohibition already achieved. But America should not be content with this. In her own interests as of humanity at large she should continue to lead the All-World Prohibition campaign till the liquor demon is destroyed.

UMAR SOBANI.

The news of Mr. Umar Sobani's sudden death will be received with a shock of regret in political circles throughout the country. Though during the last two or three years Mr. Umar did not actively participate in the political life of the country, it was not long ago that he was one of the dominating figures in the national movement. His political career began with the invaluable assistance that he rendered to Mr. Jinnah in holding the memorable session of the All-India Muslim League in Bombay in 1915 despite the opposition of reactionaries who enjoyed the patronage and encouragement of the then Commissioner of Police, Mr. S. M. Edwardes. Mr. Umar, however, was one of those true Nationalists who do not describe themselves as a Muslim or a Hindu first and an Indian next. When, therefore, the Home Rule agitation was inaugurated, he threw himself heart and soul into it and spared neither money, time nor energy for the great work that was then done in rousing among the masses the will to freedom. The Non-Co-operation movement found him fully prepared to make the highest sacrifice in the cause of the country and it is no exaggeration to say that if Bombay played a glorious part in contributing to the success that the movement attained, it was due to no small extent to the organising ability and the confident assurance of Mr. Umar Sobani. Mr. Umar was a wealthy man and had what is called a "stake" in the country. But he was a patriot above everything else and being a far-sighted patriot he realised that the first duty of every Indian was to his country. Wealth, therefore, he regarded only as a means to advance the cause of the country's freedom and not, as most of our merchant princes and men with a "stake" in the country regard it, as an excuse for keeping aloof from politics or siding with the bureaucracy which stands between the country and its freedom. The country can ill afford the loss of such a man whose political career of crowded glory should be an example to our self-satisfied and idle rich. The services he rendered to the "Bombay Chronicle" were as great as they were ungrudging. For six years he was associated with its management and he worked for it with unselfish devotion and loving zeal. The outstanding characteristic of the man was courage. That the courage was that of a man of honour was strikingly demonstrated by the stoical manner in which he prepared himself to part with practically all his wealth in order to pay off his debts to his creditors in the great financial crisis that overtook him. We offer our sincere condolence to Mr. Haji Yusuf and Mr. Osman Sobani and their family in their loss which is mourned by a large number of their countrymen.

AN INTREPID JOURNALIST.

The reported cessation of the publication of the "Hablul Matin" of Calcutta will evoke general sentiments of regret. It was the only Persian periodical of a strong political colour published in India. Whatever one's disagreement with the views expressed by the journal, there could be no question of its patriotic devotion. The founder, Mr. Syed Jalaludin Husaini, came to India about forty years ago. Through various vicissitudes he conducted his Persian weekly for thirty-four years. An able, trenchent and fearless writer, a man of strong character Syed Jalaludin has naturally created much opposition. The wide circulation of his paper testifies to the need and popularity of the periodical. It was, perhaps, the most extensively-read paper in the Iranian world. It had correspondents at the most distance outposts of the Persian Empire from Baku to Behrein. When Reza Shah resolved to ascend the throne the decision was not approved by Syed Jalaludin who was said to be in favour of the establishment of a Republic. His criticism, therefore, could not have been looked upon favourably by the ruling authorities in Persia. It is alleged that, owing to the Perso-British rapproachment, advantage has been taken to deprive the opposition of an organ which was a thorn in the side of the British as well as a section of the Teheran politicians. Syed Jelaludin is reported to have resolved to quit India. His natural infirmity, owing to old age, coupled with the deprivation of the occupation in which he had thrown his heart for quite a generation, will draw sympathy for him. Whatever the opinion of his numerous correspondents, some of whom landed him in difficulties, Syed Jelaludin from the start supported the ideal of an Iranian nation, in which the individuals were in no circumstances to be judged in accordance with their conformity or otherwise with any religion. The veteran Persian journalist has two highly cultured daughters who are graduates of the Calcutta University, and who ably assisted their father in the conduct of the "Hablul Matin". So far Syed Jelaludin has had a strenuous life of activity. His friends will wish him peace and tranquility in his retirement although it is doubtful if his patriotism will allow him to seek merited repose.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

CONSISTENCY OF SWARAJIST POLICY.

(By A MAHARASHTRIAN.)

III.

The Responsivists of to-day present at Amritsar ought to know the inward meaning of the new formula, much better than Mr. Jayakar who was absent or Messrs. Kelkar and Baptista who occupied only back seats. Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, at whose suggestion a change was made in it, explained what he meant as follows:—"If you are fortunate enough,—I do not trust yet,—but if you are fortunate enough to secure a majority in the Council you can do one thing; you can try to force your will on the Executive." Is this not exactly what Pandit Motilal and the Swarajists are doing at present?

Real Responsive Co-operation.

But Mr. B. C. Pal left nothing to inference. He expressly stated "If the Governor accepts our wishes there will be co-operation, but if the Governor rejects the wishes of the majority of his Council, "then there must necessarily be obstruction." This was the real "responsive co-operation" which Mr. Tilak and all the delegates who supported the Amritsar resolution meant to practise, and Pandit Motilal was perfectly right when he said that he had been practising it since then. If Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar meant the same thing they do not differ from Pandit Motilal and had no reason to revolt, while if they mean something else, they are clearly at variance with Messrs. Nehru, Das, Tilak and the whole of the Amritsar as well as previous and subsquent Congresses. In the latter case they ought to leave the Congress and join the Liberals at once. In any case Mr. Kelkar is not justified in using the columns of the "Kesari" against the declared opinions of Mr. Tilak. Mr. Kelkar is reported to have said several times "Let us go back to Amritsar." I would gladly accept the suggestion and say, yes let us go to co-operation or obstruction as Mr. B. C. Pal then defined it. Mr. Pal in his speech clearly stated that the Governor was made far more autocratic as regards Minister's Departments, and unless he establishes an unwritten convention to respect popular wishes we must obstruct.

The Helpless Ministers.

So the Swaraj Party has been telling Government that unless you give provincial autonomy and make ministers independent and amenable to popular opinion they will obstruct Government. Under the Act Governors have absolute powers to appoint and dismiss ministers, and the Council has no voice in the matter. No man with a grain of self-respect can accept a ministership under such conditions; and yet Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar are hankering for it! Of course it is not the salary they want; they are above such petty considerations; but they are yearning for opportunities to do good to the people. Let them ask Dr. Paranjpe or Mr. Chintamani or even Mr. Jadhav what good they did during their regime, and whether their genuine efforts were not thwarted by the autocratic Governors. The evidence given by past ministers before the Muddiman Committee is too unequivocal, and leaves no ground for the Responsivists to sing the praise of ministerships. Perhaps it will be said that things may be improved for the better at the next revision of the Act.

Premature Revolt!

But why then this premature revolt? Were there not better chances of improvement, by showing a united front of the Swaraj Party instead of creating a split just at a time when the Government of India and the Secretary of State were seriously thinking of appointing the Royal Commission to revise the Act? Have the Responsivists hastened the Royal Commission by their defection? Or rather have they not played in the hands of the bureaucracy by breaking the back of a united opposition? Liberals have done sufficient mischief by harping upon co-operation in and out of season, and the Responsivists have increased it tenfold by an open split. Individual acts of Pandit Motilal or the Swarajists may have been open to criticism and Messrs. Jayakar or Kelkar were at liberty to criticise them or stand aloof from the party. But any difference on particular items can never justify open rebellion or starting a propaganda subversive of all previous Congress resolutions. We shall not be so uncharitable as to suggest that the Responsivists are consciously helping the bureaucracy by weakening the Swarajist opposition; but that their foolish action has had that effect no body can doubt.

BOMBAY'S SUBURBS.

WANTED—INCREASED AMENITIES.

(BY HIRALAL M. DESAI.)

II.

In my last article published in your esteemed columns, I had tried to deal with the important question of water-supply in the Suburbs. I appealed to the public-spirited citizens of the suburbs to make concerted efforts in bringing about an amalgamation of various important Notified-Area-Committees, especially Vile-Parle, Santa Cruz and Andheri, under a joint-city-municipality, with a central board like the County Council, for the whole Suburban District, as an executive, co-ordinating and supervising authority with powers and taxable resources as suggested by the Bell Committee.

Cause of Delay.

In advocating the cause of such amalgamation, I am fully conscious of the existence of a keen controversy among the people of the suburbs, as some are decisively of opinion that such a joint municipality with a Central Board will serve on useful purpose. My Vile-Parle friends, and my friends of Santa Cruz including Mr. J. K. Mehta and Dr. M. M. Ghody who are inexorable and uncompromising champions of an independent municipality will excuse me for urging such an amalgamation, since, it requires to be told in plain language, that by their agitation in asking for an independent Municipality, with full powers, they have brought about a lull in the progress of the granting of further local-self-government for suburbs. This is evident from the fact that the suggestions of the Bell Committee have been at present, shelved and there is not even a flutter in the Ministerial dovecotes for introducing reforms in the municipal administration of these suburbs.

I do not wish to reiterate the innumerable benefits conferred upon by such a city municipality with a central board, since, much has been said long before, by Mr. G. B. Trivedi in these columns. Santa Cruz, Vile-Parle, Andheri and Laxmi Nagar are links of one and the same chain, and to aim at the disintegration of this chain is calculated to destsoy the true local life of one living unit The apprehension that such a joint monicipality will be merely a parcel of suburbs without any unifying force is groundless and wanting in a true spirit of concord and co-operation. If the present lethargy, which seems to have arrested the citizens of these suburbs, were to continue, there is all probability that the whole question of granting of further local-self-government to the suburbs will not only be delayed, but possibly abandoned, and the Government will continue the existing N.A.C. and will go on increasing the taxes as has been evidenced in case of Santa Cruz without simultaneously increasing the amenities. The only panacea, therefore, is forthwith to agitate and force the hands of the Government in introducing the much-needed reforms by establishing a joint city municipality which being responsible to the electorate stands every chance of ameliorating the existing conditions, otherwise, some of the slum areas, such as the Gowthans of Vile-Parle and Santa Cruz, in the very heart of the suburbs, and the two famous Hasnabad lanes of Santa Cruz, ever-breeding mosquitoes to the detriment of the health of the people and constituting an affront to the notions of cleanliness of the cultured citizens of these suburbs, will continue in the same condition.

Among other important amenities of suburban life, which cannot be provided without a joint municipality with a central board, are lighting arrangements, repairs of roads, primary eddcation, medical relief, police bundobust, drainage, conservancy-service, vaccination, fire-brigade and the like.

Lighting.

Failure to make adequate lighting arrangements, has been responsible for frequent recurrence of thefts reported in the suburbs. What can the police do, when the dim and dismal lamp of kerosene oil which invariably goes out before mid-night, has a radius of hardly ten yards to light up? But, on the other hand, a better and a more efficient lighting system requires funds, which it is difficult to find from the scanty resources of an independent municipality. This difficulty would be easily solved if amalgamation were put into force inasmuch as, the maintenance and overhead charges would be considerably reduced.

The recent notification of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., announcing their plea of electrifying Khar, Bandra and Santa Cruz has not included Vile-Parle and Andheri. Had there been a joint municipality, the last-named two suburbs would certainly have been included. In Laxmi Nagar, the Development-Directorate and Bandra Municipality which tried to shift on their responsibility to each other regarding lighting, had driven the residents to threaten the authorities with non-payment of taxes; this step seems to have had some salutary effects, as arrangements are being made immediately to install lighting in Khar.

Primary Education.

The development of suburbs cannot be insured until primary education for boys and girls is properly provided for. There is a dearth of good Anglo-vernacular schools from Bandra down to Borivli, save one or two in Vile-Parle. Parents are naturally loath to send their children for education to Bombay, since, it involves a risk, of meeting with accidents by travelling in trains unless the boys are accompanied by servants. The difficulty, I believe, would be solved "ipso-facto," if there were a joint municipality. I know that a fund amounting to Rs. 20,000 has been collected in Santa Cruz for starting a school in Santa Cruz; but months have rolled into years, yet this cherished desire of people of Santa Cruz has not been fulfilled, as there is no "entente-cordiale." Parents are consequent-

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

The Middle Course.

Are the Parliamentary groups in France really getting tired of squabbling over the proposals of successive Finance Ministers to stabilise the franc? Their conduct in discussing the report to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by the small committee of experts M. Caillaux insisted upon securing, the moment he took up office, will give the answer to this question. It is evident that M. Caillaux, as the report of his Committee indicates, wants to steer the middle course. No idea is entertained in the report about the capital levy or the mobilisation of securities by legislation and the new French Cabinet may reasonably expect that a series of proposals which set great store by retrenchment and insist upon an immediate conclusion of the debt funding agreements with Britain and America will be welcomed by the Chamber whatever the faddists both on the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left may say. If the proposals are passed, the franc may well be on the road to stabilisation.

Then and Now.

Who spoke in the following strain twenty years ago?

"The administration may be made impossible in a variety of ways. It is not actually that every deputy magistrate should say: I won't serve in it. . . But if you create this spirit in the country the Government service will gradually imbibe this spirit, and a whole office may go on strike. That does not put an end to the administration, but it creates endless complications in the work of administration, and if these complications are created in every part of the country, the administration will have been brought to a deadlock and made none the less impossible, for the primary thing is the prestige of the Government and the boycott strikes at the root of that prestige. . . No law can compel one to give a chair to a man who comes to his house; he may give it to an ordinary shop-keeper; he may refuse it to a Deputy Magistrate. . . Passive resistance is recognized as legitimate in England. It is legitimate in theory even in India. . . Therefore it seems to me that by means of the boycott we shall be able to do the negative work that will have to be done for the attainment of Swaraj. Positive work will have to be done. Without positive training no self-Government will come to the boycotter. It will (come) through the organisation of our village life, of our taluks and our districts. Let our programme include the setting up of machinery for popular administration, and running parallel to, but independent of the existing administration."

Time's Revenge.

Thus spoke, not Mahatma Gandhi, not Deshbandhu Das, but Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who is to-day singing the praises of the Liberals and the Responsivists, who is decrying, in the Anglo-Indian press, Gandhism and Congressmen in general and the Swarajists in particular, and who had the temerity to declare the other day that Deshbandhu Das won his eminent position "mainly by exploiting the deep and almost universal popular discontent and anti-British feeling in the country" and that "Mr. Gandhi rose to his unique position by exploiting the Khilafat wrong and the Punjab outrages." Time's revenge on Mr. Pal is complete.

Where There is No Will.

Where there is a will, there is a way, is an old English adage which members of our Corporation ought to impress upon the Municipal Commissioner. In one particular matter he wants to be reminded of it as often as possible until he is compelled to take action regarding it according to the declared wishes of the Corporation. Again and again during the last three years that body has insisted upon securing from the Government the fulfilment of their promise to pay the stipulated portion of the expenses to be incurred in carrying out the scheme of compulsory and free primary education in the city. The Government are seeking to back out of their promise and the Corporation decided early last year to go to law about it and confirmed its decision to do so by a resolution in December last, under which the Municipal Commissioner was asked to institute legal proceedings to enforce the Corporation's claim. Mr. Fazul Ibrahim did well to ask him on Monday last what he had done. Is this a case of where there is 'no' will, on the part of the Municipal Commissioner, there in 'no' way to give effect to the Corporation's wishes?

"Abolish Flogging."

Under this title Mr. R. C. Lorimer contributes a touching article to the current number of the "People" and makes a strong plea for the abolition of flogging. Mr. Lorimer was for a considerable time in the Indian Police service and may be presumed to know what he is writing about. Shortly before his retirement in 1920 he addressed to the Viceroy a memorial on the subject of flogging; but it was withheld by Sir Michael O'Dwyer and never reached the Viceroy. Mr. Lorimer points out how in India flogging is resorted to "as often as not for offences the most utterly trifling, for example, the cutting of a branch of a tree, the snatching of a handful of dates from a shop or the pulling up of a few sugar canes in a neighbour's field." Even in the South African Union, he says further, "among a people surely no more civilised than the middle or lower classes of this country" the proportion of persons actually flogged to the number legally liable to flogging was less than 1 per cent., whereas in the Punjab for the four years 1913-16, the corresponding percentage was about thirty times as high. As early as 1813-14 Lord Bentinck abolished flogging as a judicial punishment. It was revived later. In Bentinck's time "benign British rule" was not a common phrase.

TEMPORARY VICTORY.

PRELUDE TO LABOUR TRIUMPH.

N. U. R. CHAIRMAN ATTACKS PREMIER.

LONDON, July 5.

The railway companies, Government and Mr. Baldwin were bitterly attacked by Mr. Dobbie, President of the National Union of Railwaymen, in a speech at the annual conference of the Union at Weymouth. Mr. Dobbie said the general strike had roused class consciousness in the workers, whose spirit on the ninth day of the great fight was better than on the first. The railway companies were determined to make the railwaymen pay the penalty for their strike losses, but, said Mr. Dobbie, before long we will demonstrate that the temporary victory of the employing class is only the prelude to a great working class triumph.

Mr. Dobbie denounced Mr. Baldwin as a dangerous hypocrite. He talked of his rural contemplation of the pig, but he appeared to have learnt more from the fox for gaining his ends by posing as a friendly-disposed opponent.

PRESSMEN EXCLUDED.

The Conference adopted a resolution that only representatives of Trade Union papers were eligible to report the proceedings despite a speech by Mr. J. H. Thomas, declaring that such a resolution would only make the conference ridiculous. He added that the press representatives were as good trade unionists as the mover and seconder of the resolution.

Every press representative left the room after the adoption of the resolution by a show of hands.—Reuter.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

PRESSMEN REFUSE TO ATTEND.

LONDON, July 6.

Pressmen refused to attend the resumption of the Railwaymen's Conference today until the resolution excluding the representatives of the non-Trade Union papers was rescinded. The Union replied that the Conference would sit privately today and that public business would be resumed to-morrow but the Conference has not withdrawn or rescinded the resolution. —Reuter's Special.

STRIKE EXPENDITURE

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE

LONDON, July 5.

A White Paper publishes a supplementary estimate of £3,000,000 to meet the expenditure in connection with the general and coal strikes. The figure includes £197,000 for food organisations, £24,000 for transport, £38,000 for coal consumption and distribution, £16,000 for the British Gazette and £165,000 for police; also for purchase of imported coal.—Reuter.

WHAT GENERAL STRIKE COST.

LONDON, July 6.

In a White Paper the total supplementary estimate is £3,433,000 sterling of which £433,000 are for the purposes arising from general strike while three millions are required for the purchase and importation of coal.—Reuter.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS TO CONTINUE

LONDON, July 6.

The House of Commons after an all-night sitting finally adjourned at 4.45 this morning after carrying by 181 votes to 64 a resolution urging the continuance of the Emergency Powers Regulations which the Labourites opposed.—Reuter.

INSULT TO PEOPLE

DISSOLUTION OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 5.

Ottawa.—Two formal statements regarding the manner of Parliament's recent dissolution and the constitutionality of the course taken by Lord Byng on Mr. Meighen's advice are issued by Mr. Mackenzie-King, the Liberal ex-Prime Minister and Mr. Garland on behalf of the Progressives. Both strongly objected to the "summary dismissal" of Parliament. Mr. Mackenzie-King questions whether the dissolution is legal and constitutional, while Mr. Garland declares that the procedure "is a disgusting insult to the representatives of the people." —Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCES.

M. CAILLAUX'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 6.

Paris.—In the Cabinet M. Caillaux outlined the statement which he will make in the Chamber to-day. The statement showed that he entirely approves of the findings of the Expert's Committee and that he intends to have them fully carried out. The Cabinet approved of the statement.—Reuter's Special.

HARDSHIPS OF HAJ.

LACK OF WATER AND CARE.

ALLEGED WAHABI ATROCITIES.

A pilgrim cables from s. s. "Dara" by radio to the Khilafat Daily as follows:—

The Haj management is very bad. Large numbers were deprived of stay at Mina, some of Haj altogether for want of conveyance. There is unprecedented increase in camel fare. There is no sanitation, and no arrangement. Several Hajis crushed by reckless Nejdi camels. Mecca was deprived of Zubaida water for seven days by Nejdi men and camels. There is a great increase in Medina fare. The Wahabis collision with Egyptian caused by the former stoning and insulting the latter and trying to destroy the Mahmal as a sign of Shirk (heresy). The Egyptian commander asked for protection. The Sultan's son and brother, and also the Sultan himself tried to check the Wahabis, but confessed inability, thereupon the commander opened fire for a (one) minute. Twenty-five Wahabis and sixty camels were killed, and three Egyptians wounded, one with bullet.

The Afghan Delegation arrived before the Haj, the Turkish afterwards. The Conference met on June 27, the sessions continues still and is closed for public.

EARTHQUAKE IN BATAVIA

TOTAL DEATHS 400

LONDON, July 6.

Padang (Batavia).—A new heavy earthquake occurred at Fort Dekock in Sumatra as a result of which several buildings have been severely damaged. Panic prevails everywhere. The total deaths are estimated at over 400.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF HAVRE-PARIS EXPRESS ACCIDENT

LONDON, July 5.

Paris.—The cause of yesterday's accident to the Havre-Paris Express is officially ascribed to the fact that the train was diverted to a loop line and the driver unaware of the change maintained the speed of 56 miles an hour which was too fast for a secondary track.—Reuter.

PROPOSED ITALIAN WORLD FLIGHT

LONDON, July 5.

Batavia.—The Italian airman Marchese De Pinedo has arrived here on a visit. He is planning a sixty-thousand mile world flight starting from Italy crossing the Atlantic to America and from there via West Indies and South American across the Pacific to New Zealand, Java, Singapore, India, Cairo and back to Italy.—Reuter.

ANIL BARAN ROY IN COMMONS.

WINTERTON'S STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Apropos Earl Winterton's reply in the House of Commons regarding Mr. Anilbaran Roy's release, Mr. Roy, writing to the "Forward" from Pondicherry, reiterates that to no one he ever gave any word which could be taken as a condition of his release. Mr. Roy says "It seems Earl Winterton has used the word "undertaking" deliberately to save the face of the Government and to cast a slur on my name most unfairly." He concludes that his release was decided upon before Sir Hugh Stephenson saw him and that he was informed of this ever before he was transferred to Alipore.—Free Press.

VICTIMS OF SOCIAL TYRANNY.

RETURNED IMMIGRANTS ON WAY TO FIJI.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

About one hundred Fiji immigrants who returned to India last year are stranded in Calcutta. Those immigrants who hail from districts in the Punjab and the United Provinces have returned from Fiji last year and proceeded to their native places where they were subject to social ostracism. They now desire to go back to Fiji and have arrived in Calcutta, but are not in a position to pay their passage, having run through all they had earned during their sojourn at their native places. The Government is not in a position to help them. The Calcutta Port Police are finding it difficult to help them beyond affording them shelter at the Garden Reach.—A. P.

BELIAGHATA EXPLOSION.

TWO MORE DEATHS.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Two more deaths were reported in connection with the Beliaghata chemical explosion bringing the total number of deaths to six.—Free Press.

REICHSBANK'S RATE OF DISCOUNT.

LONDON, July 6.

Berlin.—The Reichsbank has reduced its rate of discount to six per cent. and the rate of deposits to seven per cent.—Reuter's Special.

MRS. NAIDU HONOURED.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

DESHBANDHU'S IDEAL OF CIVIC LIFE.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

In the historic Town Hall of Calcutta, nicely decorated with flowers and buntings and well illuminated, Aldermen and Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation presented an address of welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. As this was the occasion of honouring first Indian woman President of the All-India National organisation, a large number of Indian ladies were present. Among the distinguished visitors were the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Rangaswamy Iyengar, the Hon. Mr. Kumar Sahib, Sekhareswar Roy and Justice Manmathanath Mookerjee.

MRS. NAIDU'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, Mrs. Naidu referred to Calcutta's claim as the premier City of India, which had always been to her one of the great interpreter of modern ideals of life. They had a cosmopolitan population, cosmopolitan ideals, and best mingling of the East and West and she was proud to be honoured by their gracious hospitality. As for the tributes paid to her, she said that she realised that they were not meant for her, but that which she represented, and she bowed to their homage of the eternal ideal of Indian womanhood. They spoke of her as the first woman in Indian national movement to be enthroned upon the presidential chair. Had they forgotten that the very foundation of civilisation of Bengal rested upon 'shakti.'

HER REGRET.

She wished that to-day her welcome had been more than it was, had it been possible in the unfortunate circumstances. In every city, in every village, in every street he looked for welcome of the Mahomedans of India always, and to-day it was to her a matter of disappointment, and distress that her comrades the Mahomedans were not there, to join with them in their greeting to her. She hoped, however, that Calcutta would once more claim her birthright and title to the highest ideals of citizenship by harmonising two communities together.

IDEALS OF CIVIC LIFE.

She believed and she knew as their great leader Deshbandhu Das said to her that citizenship was the basis of liberty. That was a symbol and prophecy of national life. Until their civic life was cast in an understanding of loftiness of ideals and courage and comprehensive in achievement, they were looking sadly to fall short of those ideals, which would animate the life of every citizen. She looked to them to fulfil the ideals of Deshbandhu Das. She looked to them to make their city the very type and model of the great Indian Republic, in which every community would have its equal and honoured place. Then there would be no talk of majorities and minorities or of safeguarding separate intereats of the Hindus and Mahomedans.—A. P.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CALCUTTA.

SCHEME BEFORE CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

A scheme prepared by the Municipal Education Officer for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in Calcutta in a period of eight years, including the imposition of small education cess, is under the consideration of the Education Committee of the Corporation.

In a long report, the Education Officer states that the Corporation should not adhere to its previous programme of having at least one borrowed school in each ward. There are, barring high and middle English schools, about 80,000 children to be looked after. The number of schools to be started would be of the fustee type. At present there are 90 schools and the new programme contemplates 4 model and 65 day school annually, with estimated annual cost of Rs. 20,09,000. The amount of Government contribution, he states, should not be less than one-third and not more than half of the total recurring expenditure, which is estimated at 28 lakhs. As regards education cess, an imposition of one per cent. on annual valuation in two instalments at suitable intervals will suffice. The report concludes that the scheme should be taken up unless they were prepared to face the imposition of a cess.—Free Press.

TRAVANCORE NEWSPAPER REGULATION.

SANCTION TO INTRODUCE REPEALING BILL DISALLOWED

The Secretary of the Press Repeal Committee, Trivandrum, wires:—

"Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai has got the following reply from the Dewan: 'With reference your letter dated June 30, 1926, asking for permission to introduce the Bill to repeal the Travancore Newspapers Regulation V of 1101, I regret to inform you that the sanction asked for cannot be given.'"

DEATH OF NATIONALIST LEADER.

MR. OMAR SOBANI PASSES AWAY.

PROMINENT NON-CO-OPERATOR.

Death took place of Mr. Omar Sobani on Tuesday morning at his residence at Dongersey Road. A stream of visitors poured in his bungalow, prominent among them being Raja Pratap Singh Girji, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Sankerlal Banker, V. A. Desai, N. H. Belgaumwalla, B. G. Horniman, S. A. Brelvi, Kanji Dwarkadas, Pothan Joseph, K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and C. P. Nanavaty. The mystery of his sudden death was the cause of a post-mortem examination and the Coroner's inquest which was subsequently postponed. Dr. Nunan said that the cause of death was not known, but all suspect heart failure. The funeral took place late last night.

With the sad and sudden death of Mr. Omar Sobani which took place at his residence on Malabar Hill on Tuesday morning, Bombay loses one of the most prominent public men and politicians, a staunch Non-co-operator who clung to the creed of Non-co-operation with undiminished zeal and unswerving devotion, and an honest and scrupulous merchant prince. There was not a single political activity of any worth in Bombay during the last twelve years with which the name of Mr. Omar Sobani was not closely associated. During the Home Rule League agitation the trio of Messrs. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. Omar Sobani and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas galvanised the apathetic political life of Bombay into unprecedented activity. Leaders came and leaders disappeared with the waning of public enthusiasm or differences of political opinions, but Mr. Omar Sobani stuck to the Congress activities with undiminished loyalty. Rarely figuring on the public platform, Mr. Omar Sobani was known by the educated public as the "man behind the movement". His was the unassuming figure, his was the hand, that largely guided the political life of Bombay. Mr. Omar's was the organising skill which enabled Bombay to take a leading part in the Non-Co-operation movement. He was one of the Secretaries of the Tilak Swaraj Fund and it was mainly due to him, more than to any other single individual, that Bombay was able to contribute Rs. 37 lakhs to the Tilak Swaraj Fund to which he himself contributed a lakh of rupees.

The late Mr. Omar Sobani was born in Bombay on 11th April, 1888. The Sobanis have always been well-known for their advanced social views, charity and philanthropy, his father Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail being the pioneer of the Muslim girls' school in Bombay and his charity took the shape of a hostel for the Mahomedan Anjuman. The late Mr. Omar was educated in the St. Xavier's High School and entered business early where he ruled the cotton market for some time. In the hey-day of Mr. Sobani's financial life, money did not count with him for anything. He financed every political activity liberally. When a biography of Mr. Sobani would be attempted by some one fully knowing all facts concerning his charities, the number of students and political workers who depended for their maintenance on the generosity of Mr. Sobani will indeed be a staggering and revealing figure. He was to Bombay what the late Deshbandu was to Bengal, the generous Karna of our political life. No one who went to the late Sobani for financial help is known to have turned back disappointed. Though a capitalist and an employer of labour he had always a soft corner in his

(Continued on next page.)

DEATH OF NATIONALIST LEADER.

Seth Umar Sobani, well-known Non-Co-operator and Nationalist leader of Bombay suddenly passed away at his residence on Tuesday morning.

FREEDOM AND UNITY.

MRS. NAIDU'S POETIC VISION.

VAIN QUESTS FOR SHORTCUTS.

APPEAL FOR SEARCHING OF HEART.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Parliament to-night, presided over by Mr. L. P. E. Pugh, Bar-at-Law, Mrs. Naidu speaking on "Freedom and Unity" said that she would like to speak on the subject not from a makeshift of any political expediency, but from the human stand-point. As a poet, her vision of life was not to find a ready-made formula for makeshift politics, but to find the immutable fundamentals that bound human beings together in all the diversities of culture.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim Unity, she said that Hindu-Muslim Unity was not a matter of politics, but of the understanding of hearts. Those who wandered up and down India must have realised the historic associations between the two great communities. Though to-day, the story of a riot here, and fear there, a cowardly attack here and an equally cowardly reprisal there, shook men's belief in that historic truth, she realised that the destiny of both the Communities in India were inseparable, and bound together, not merely by geographical and ethnological, but also by cultural and human associations. To-day the culture of the Indian Nation is a composite culture to which the Islamic people had made a dynamic and democratic contribution. India is to-day a great living pageant to which every race, creed and civilization had made its imperishable contribution.

NOT A FETISH.

Mr. T. C. Goswami said that personally he was of opinion, that unity must not be made a fetish. There were other countries in the world where diversity existed, but in spite of that they lived together in amity owing to common interests. Similarly in India, they had different races and creeds, but if economic interests were common, he did not see why the mere fact that the people called themselves by different names should be the cause of so much strife.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar said that there was much confusion, as to whether unity or freedom should precede the other. In his view, both were interdependent, and progress lay in striving to attain them.

Mr. Hales complimented Mrs. Naidu on her eloquent address, and said that if only Indian women were emancipated and ceased to be suppressed, that would revolutionise, not only the future of India, but of the world.

Mr. K. N. Choudhury said that he had eagerly looked forward to a lead from Mrs. Naidu as to how they were to attain that freedom for which they were thirsting. Instead, she had contented herself with a glowing account of her vision of Unity. There could be no unity without freedom.

Pandit Dutta said that disunity was chiefly due to the presence of an interested third party.

Mr. Weston said that unity could come only when the principal communities of India produced strong men, for friendship was possible only among equals and not between the weak and the strong.

NO SHORT-CUTS.

In a brief reply to criticisms, Mrs. Naidu said that to her freedom and unity were not two distinct things but synonymous terms. There was no other path to freedom or to Unity, which were to be only when men looked into their hearts and saw in them the image of God. She appealed for searchings of heart and for the realisation of the inner Unity, instead of the vain quests for short cuts to immediate objectives.

Proposing a vote of thanks, Mr. Pugh dissented from the view that the communal distemper was fomented by the authorities. He held that if only Mrs. Naidu could imbue the people of India with her breath of vision and nobility of purpose, she would have contributed effectively to the solution of the most difficult problem.—Free Press.

RE-UNION PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.

"STATESMAN'S" PESSIMISTIC FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The prospects of a settlement among the different groups of Bengal Swarajists seem to be still outside the range of possibilities, at least so far as the immediate future is concerned, says the "Statesman". Congress leaders from other provinces who have arrived here to attend the Working Committee meeting have been busy negotiating with the different parties and exploring all possible avenues of rapprochment.

The conditions on which Mr. T. C. Goswami and his group are willing to co-operate with Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta are that the present Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, 30 out of 60 members of which he recently nominated, should be dissolved and a new body properly constituted, that a definite statement should be made regarding the Bengal Pact, and that the list of Congress nominees for election to the Bengal Legislative Council should be revised. In this Mr. Goswami is backed up by a body of Congress workers known as the Karmi Sangha.

Mr. Sen Gupta on the other hand, so far as can be ascertained, is only agreeable to the election of 30 members of the Executive Council, he himself had not nominated, and insists on his being included, it being the *ipso facto* president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. This latter demand has met with a strenuous opposition. As regards the Pact, Mr. Sen Gupta still holds to the view that the question should not be discussed at present. In this he is supported by Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Mr. K. S. Roy and other members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee now in office. In case of failure of the negotiations, the Oppositionists of Mr. Sen Gupta, particularly the Karmis, will, it is understood, call a requisition meeting, when they hope to turn down the present Executive and have things their own way.—Free Press

BENGAL COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS STILL ABSTAIN.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

There was only a thin attendance at the monsoon session of the Bengal Legislative Council which commenced to-day in true monsoonish weather. Heavy rainfall in the early portion of the day and the absence of the Swarajist members who had walked out of the Council on the last occasion are responsible for the poor attendance. The proceedings were not lively. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President, Legislative Assembly, was one of the distinguished visitors. Before the regular business commenced the President referred to the death of Sir Krishna Gupta, Raja Promode Nath Roy and Baba Nrityadhone Mukerjee. Dr. H. W. B. Moreno's Phuka Bill which was then considered, was opposed by the Government and the motion to offer the Bill to a Select Committee was negatived.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

MORE CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The following further resolutions were adopted by the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. which met again to-day:—

"Resolved that an allowance of Rs. 20 per month be given for relief of the family of Bhai Bhagwan Singh for a year and that the grant of Rs. 100 be made to Swami Gajanand Azad both sums to be paid out of the Punjab Relief Funds."

In addition to the list of candidates already confirmed the following four names were adopted by the Committee:—

The Assembly to represent Sind Sjt. Trikamdas.

The Bombay Legislative Council to represent Sind Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram.

The Madras Legislative Council to represent Malabar landholders, Sjt. K. K. Nambiar.

Behar, Champaran Sjt. Harishanker Singh.—A. P.

LOOTING IN PABNA.

CONSTABLES OPEN FIRE

PABNA, July 5.

A large body of Mahomedans are reported to have looted some cloth-shops in Sujanagore Hat twelve miles from here. Two constables attempted to arrest some of the mob. The constables being attacked with lathies opened fire and wounded some. The wounded persons are in hospital and the military police has been sent to Sujanagore. The house of Mr. Surendranath Majumdar, pleader at Dhopaghata, six miles from here, is reported to have been looted by Mahomedans. The shop of Satish Pal of Koladi is reported to have been also looted. A servant along with Babu Prabhaschandra Roy, pleader, while returning that night at 9 p.m. from the principal's house at Radhanagore was assaulted. Cases of many assaults on Hindus have not been reported to the authorities for fear of further molestation.—A.P.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

PATNA HINDU SABHA'S PROTEST.

PATNA, July 6.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Provincial Hindu Sabha held at Patna on Sunday last, a resolution protesting against the policy of the Bengal Government with regard to the question of music before mosques, and asserting that it was an unprecedented encroachment upon the civil and religious rights of the Hindus, and urging upon the Government to rescind the same, was passed.—Free Press.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

HOW TO BRING ABOUT SETTLEMENT.

DR. KITCHLEW'S SUGGESTION.

PATNA, July 6.

Dr. Kitchlew on his way back from Bengal tour, arrived here yesterday morning. In the evening he met a number of Hindus and Mussalmans in the District Court Bar Library and had an informal talk with them on communal questions. He was asked a series of questions on Tanzeem, Shuddhi and Sangathan and the origin of the present communal troubles by several Hindus present. In fact he was subjected to a regular cross-examination which lasted for about an hour and a half. Replying, Dr. Kitchlew at the very outset, declared that he was an old Congressman and still continued to be a no-changer. He thought that the Council-entry programme would bring no good to the country, rather it is injurious in interest of the country. He did not want to oppose his Swarajist friends for they were honest and determined people.

HINDUS ARE THE AGGRESSORS.

Proceeding, he dealt with the communal problem and said that the whole trouble to his mind was nothing but political. Music before mosques, cow-sacrifice and similar other questions were mere side issues. He contended that the Hindus had been the aggressors. The trouble started in the Punjab when a certain Minister gave few more seats to the Muslims on certain Municipal bodies and in the services. This the Hindus did not like, and the Hindu Press led by the moderate section, particularly the Arya Samajists, aggressive both in thought and word started an agitation which gave rise to the spirit of retaliation among the Muslims. From words people came to blows and that led to the occurrences from Multan to the present day. In his opinion Shuddhi and Sangathan were started not as religious, but as political institutions with a view to strengthen the Hindus against the Muslims to keep the Hindu majority intact. So far as particular items of the Sangathan movement were concerned, they were beautiful and nation building to which no Muslim could take any objection. But the spirit behind it all, he said, was aggressive and objectionable. Mahatmaji also tried to work some items of Sangthan but under a different name and in a different spirit. Worked in Mahatmaji's spirit no Muslim, he said, could possibly take any objection to it. Similarly with regard to Shuddhi, he thought nobody had a right to preach his own gospel, but in the present instance it had been given a political colouring by asking the Sanatanists, who did not believe in it, to make common cause with the Samajists. He summed up by emphasising his proposal of referring the entire communal problem for final settlement to a committee of seven with Mahatmaji as the chairman and consisting of three Mussalmans, in whom the Hindus had confidence, and three Hindus, in whom the Mussalmans had confidence.—Free Press.

"BRIGADIER-GENERAL" TURNER.

CAUSE OF SUICIDE

LONDON, July 5.

At an inquest at Farnborough, Kent on "Brigadier General" Turner, aged 41 who was found shot behind a boy scout hut it was revealed that Turner had not reached a higher rank than that of a major of the Artillery and that he was not entitled to D.S.O. Striking tributes were paid to him by his many friends. The deceased, who was financially embarassed was a district commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Bromley and Suburb. He had taken leading part in the life of the town and was a leading member of Toc H and was universally liked. He was apparently a bachelor.—Reuter.

DALHOUSIE JUTE MILLS CASE

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Justice Buckland in the suit brought by the Alliance Bank (in liquidation) against the Asutosh De and others for the recovery of certain shares in the Dalhousie Jute Mills. These share-certificates were deposited at the request of P. N. Banerjee, of the defendants in the present suit with the Bank prior to its liquidation as security against his overdraft. It was alleged that the then accountant of the Bank abstracted these shares, sold them and misappropriated the money. These share certificates passed through various hands and eventually came to Asutosh De who deposited them with the Central Bank of India to have them transferred in the register. Before this the Alliance Bank bought, in the open market, similar shares and replaced them on account of P. N. Mukerjee. When this suit first came on for hearing the share-certificates were produced by the Dalhousie Jute Mills and his Lordship directed them to be held by the Registrar of the Court pending further orders. To-day his Lordship passed orders in favour of the plaintiff Bank and directed delivery to the m of the share-certificates in question. The Bank would be entitled to the unpaid dividends.—A. P.

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S APPOINTMENT.

DISCUSSION IN SENATE;

PRESS NOT ALLOWED.

An adjourned Committee meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Tuesday evening, Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor presiding.

After finishing the discussion on Intermediate Arts course the Senate considered the resolution of Dr. Ranina in regard to the appointment of Prof. K. T. Shah on the School of Economics for six months. The Vice-Chancellor seeing the trend of feeling of the House asked the press representatives to withdraw.

MR. HARI SITARAM DIKSHIT.

DEATH FROM HEART FAILURE

Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Solicitor, a well-known figure in the political life of Bombay fifteen years ago, died of heart-failure in the train on Monday on his way to Bombay from Vile Parle between the stations of Vile Parle and Santa Cruz. Till he retired from active political life in 1912, Mr. Dikshit worked hand in hand with political leaders like Sir Pherozshah Mehta and was one of those five who left in protest the Council Hall when the Government carried the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the teeth of public opposition along with the "Uncrowned King of Bombay." For many a year a member of the Municipal Corporation, the career of Mr. Dikshit in the old Morely Minto Council was marked by advanced views on politics. Mr. Dikshit had retired from active political life for the last fifteen years and was passing his time as a pious Vanprasth in peaceful retirement, attending his business for a short time every day. Mr. Dikshit was a Gujarati Nagar Bhahmin whose forefathers had settled some years ago at Khangam.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

ASSAILANT AT LARGE.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Tuesday, touching the death of Dhondu Motiram who was, it is alleged, assaulted by Pandu Bhau and Narayen Luxmon at Duncan Road on the 5th ultimo at 9 p.m. and succumbed to his injuries in J. J. Hospital subsequently. It appeared the deceased and one Shanker Kalu were going along Duncan Road when the two assailants abovenamed accosted them. They were drunk at the time and a scuffled ensued owing to their previous enmity. The assailants it is alleged, took out their belts and assaulted Shanker and Dhondu. The police arrested Pandoo but Narayen Luxmon is still at large.

Pandu Bhau, the suspect in his voluntary deposition said on the 5th ultimo at about 6-45 p.m., Balu Khatarawala assaulted him with a leather belt. A policeman arrested Balu and took him to the police station. As he had received injury under his right eye, the police took him to J. J. Hospital, where his injury was treated at 9.15 p.m. He was then taken to the Maharbawri Police Station where he was ordered to appear as a witness in the Hon. Magistrate's Court at Girgaon on Monday the 7th June.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture piratal bone caused by Narayen Luxmon who has absconded. The jury refused to believe that the suspect Pandu was concerned in the row.

BUS AND VICTORIA COLLIDE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT CHURCHGATE STREET

On Tuesday at about 11 a.m. a motor accident occurred at Churchgate Street which fortunately did not prove serious to the life and property although the traffic was at its height at the time. It appeared an omnibus No. 9869 belonging to the Bombay Omnibus Company was going along Churchgate Street at full speed when it collided with a hack victoria near St. Thomas Cathedral which was coming from the opposite direction. The impact was so terrific that it drew a large crowd to witness the incident in a few minutes. The front portion of the bus was considerably damaged while the harness rods and rear wheels of the victoria were smashed.

ENTICING AWAY BOYS

A YOUTH ARRESTED

MADRAS, July 5.

A Mysore message says that while Puttamaisry, aged 22, of Emmagundi coffee estate, was carrying 16 boys in a car he was arrested by the police. It is alleged that the accused enticed the boys and was carrying them from the city to Hosur *en route* to Coorg. The accused was produced before the magistrate and bail was refused.—A.P.

AN INFORMAL ONFERENCE!

PATNA, July 6.

On the invitation of the Mussalmans of Patna, Dr. Kitchlew arrived here yesterday after his Bengal tour. Dr. Kitchlew had an informal conference last evening with the members of the bar and the District Bar Library.

Later in the evening Dr. Kitchlew addressed a public meeting in the Anjuman Islamia with Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, M.L.A., in the chair.—A. P.

DEATH OF NATIONALIST LEADER.

(Continued from previous page).

heart for the employees whom he liberally helped in times of difficulty.

Mr. Sobani inherited the enthusiasm for political life and interest in educational affairs from his father, Seth Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobani. Twenty to thirty years ago when the Muslim political life was dormant Seth Haji Sobani took active part in the Bombay Corporation and sat there for well-nigh twenty years. He was a great advocate of the education of Muslim girls and was one of the pillars of the Bombay Anjumane Islam. Lately he retired from all activity. Seth Omar Sobani was a Cotton Merchant of great renown. His opinions on business affairs were as much respected by the business community of Bombay as those on politics. Mr. Omar was in the prime of his life at the time of his death, having been born in April 1888. He joined his family firm early in life and soon made a name for himself in the business and financial world of the City. He managed the Elphinstone Mill which was the family's proprietory concern. Owing to good management and good profits of the mill industry the value of the mill having increased, in 1919 he floated a limited company and sold the mill to that Company for Rs. 50 lakhs. Of the 50,000 shares of the Company, the family had more than 30,000. In 1920 he purchased the Apollo Mills for Rs. 50 lakhs from Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. for the Apollo Mills Co., Ltd. which he floated. He so well managed the mills that they showed a profit of Rs. 22 lakhs within ten months' working and the share capital was reduced from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs. Mr. Omar was a prominent figure in the Cotton Market. In the September settlement of 1921 his firm earned Rs. 1,68,00,000 and in the January settlement of 1922 it lost nearly four crores of rupees. His great attempt to corner the Bombay Cotton Market proved financially disastrous to him, so much so that for the time being he was economically ruined. But that did not cool the political or commercial ardour of the late Mr. Sobani. There was a way open to him to escape from all financial liabilities. But Mr. Omar Sobani would be the last man even to conceive of a "cowardly and dishonest wriggling out" of his commitments. He handed over the agencies of the Apollo Mills, Ltd., the Elphinstone Mills, Ltd. and the Associated Industries Ltd. to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd. and mortgaged all the assets (scripts and buildings) with them, thus paying off in full all his cotton creditors. Unfortunately, owing to the fall in the value of the properties and scripts, he was not able to repay the whole amount of the loan thus raised. Just when he was emerging from the financial cloud which enveloped him since 1923 onwards his life was tragically cut short.

Regarding his life-work, Mr. L. R. Tairsee observes: "He is the tallest Mahomedan poppy that I came across. If Mr. Sanker-lal Banker is my political mother, Mr. Sobani is my political father. He was the motive power and cheque book of the Home Rule movements and I do not know whether politics in Bombay would have been what it is, had it not been for his labour."

Mr. Omar Sobani's associations with "The Chronicle" were of the most intimate kind and the debt which the paper owes to him is incalculable. He joined the Board of Directors of the Indian Newspaper Company in 1918 and remained associated with its control until February 1925 when Mr. N. H. Belgamwala took over the control of the paper. During the time of his financial prosperity he gave generous help to the paper whenever it needed it.

Mr. Omar Sobani leaves behind him, besides his father and his brother, Mr. Usman, a large family, numerous friends and a large circle of admirers of his political dash, organising power and business enterprise.

THE INQUEST.

MRS. SOBANI'S EVIDENCE.

An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Omar Sobani at his bungalow at Dongersey Road by Mr. B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner, on Tuesday evening at 7-30 p.m. The inquiry lasted for about an hour and a half. Sub-Inspector Vichare conducted the inquiry, while Inspector Marshall and Deputy Inspector White and Sergeant Winton and Superintendent Sabaji Rao Savant were present at the inquest.

KHANOUM SOBANI'S EVIDENCE.

Khanoum Bechar Sobani, the wife of the deceased, was the first witness to be examined. She said that she was married to the deceased three years ago and they were living together. The deceased used to complain of chest pain repeatedly. Dr. Navare was attending on him, but for the last two months no doctor was called in.

On Monday at 4 p.m. he went out in his car and returned home at 8.30 p.m. He had his dinner with Mr. Navare and herself. Before going to sleep, he asked her to wake him up at 7-30 a.m. She set the alarm accordingly. She then retired to bed having closed the front door of the house at the staircase and the door at the rear. She got up at dawn to have a drink and at that time the deceased was snoring as usual. She again went to bed and got up at 7 a.m. and found the deceased still sleeping. The alarm went off at 7.30 a.m. when witness was in her dressing room. He did not get up and she did not like to disturb him.

NO RESPONSE—FOUND BODY COLD.

She, therefore, put the alarm at 8 a.m. She then tried to wake him up at 8 a.m. but there was no response. She shook him and found his body cold.

DOCTORS SUMMONED.

She raised an alarm and Mr. Navare and servants came in. Mr. Navare felt his body and said he had fainted. Dr. Fakirji was called in and after seeing the body, he went and came back. He wanted the assistance of another doctor and Major Pluntree was sent for. The Major said that he was dead.

She and her husband were living happily. On Monday morning he complained to her of chest pain.

Replying to a juror, witness said that soon after dinner on Monday night the servants were dismissed. She went to bed at about midnight. None came to see the deceased after dinner. Dr. Navare was known to the deceased for over 15 years. Mr. P. Navare arrived in Bombay recently and came to stay with the deceased. Mr. Navare and the deceased were very friendly.

MR. NAVARE'S DISCOVERY.

Mr. Navare, a retired Government Telegraph Officer, said that he dined with the deceased at 11-30 p.m. and left him at midnight on Monday. He got up in the morning at 8 a.m. and the servants informed him that Mr. Sobani was getting cold and that none could rouse him. Somebody opened the door and when he came in and felt the body, it was absolutely cold. He had no pulse. He sent for a doctor and himself ran for one. He also sent a man to fetch Major Pluntree. Dr. Fakirji pronounced him to be dead and Major Pluntree also agreed about the verdict. He never complained to him of chest pain. Witness left the house of the deceased at about 11 a.m. on Monday and returned at 7 p.m.

FATHER'S EVIDENCE.

Haji Usuf Ismail Sobani, the father of the deceased, who resides at Byculla, deposed that he saw the deceased three months ago. He had seen the deceased only once or twice in his bungalow. Since January, 1922, the deceased was in financial trouble.

COMPLAINED OF CHEST PAIN.

Mr. Durga Datta Sawala said that he knew the deceased through business connections. He last saw him on Monday night when the deceased had been to his business place at Bhuleshwar. In conversation, the deceased complained of chest pain. On Tuesday at 12-30 p.m. the brother-in-law of the deceased reported to him about the death of Mr. Sobani.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Dr. Nunan, who conducted a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, said that the cause of death was not known. He directed that the contents of the stomach should be sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination.

The Coroner thereupon adjourned the inquest to July 20th, Tuesday.

FUNERAL OF MR. SOBANI.

The body of Mr. Omar was buried in the Memon Burial Ground, Girgaum, late last night. Among those who accompanied the coffin to the burial ground were, besides Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani, Osman Sobani, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Durga Dutt, B. G. Horniman, Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, S. A. Brelvi, Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar, V. A. Desai and C. P. Nanavaty. The "Vaiz" ceremony will be performed to-night at the Zakaria Musjid and the "Ziarat" will take place to-morrow between 9 a.m. and 12 a.m. at the residence of Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani at Sleater Road, Byculla.

DR. KITCHLEW IN PATNA.

ADVICE TO HINDUS & MUSLIMS

PATNA, July 6.

Dr. Kitchlew addressed a largely attended public meeting of both Hindus and Muslims in the Anjuman Islamia Hall on the evening of Monday last. He referred to the glories of Islam which for the first time brought into practice the sublime principles of equality, liberty and fraternity. Islam stood for rooting out slavery from the world and as a Muslim and as an Indian he wanted freedom for his country. He was for the present outside the pale of practical politics and was attempting to organise his community on non-political lines. He did not want to create a rupture with the Swarajists, who dominated the politics of the Congress. He was a non-violent Non-Co-operator still, and did not believe in co-operation with the Government in any form. He did not believe that Swaraj could come through Councils.

The Muslims, he said, should not be frightened by the reform movements of the Hindus. It was the triumph of Islam that the Hindus were compelled to accept the principles of Islam by laws of nature, but if the Hindus wanted to protect cows they must follow methods which Gandhi prescribed and not that of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai. He doubted the 'bona fides' of the Sangathanists who did not join hands with Mahatma Gandhi either in the Satyagraha campaign or in the Non-Cooperation movement. There was a strong under-current of anti-Muslim feeling in the matter of Sangathan. As regards a joint electorate, he said he was on principle in its favour. Communal representation was a dangerous experiment but it was for the majority to convince the minority that their interests would be safe. For the present, he thought, communal representation appeared to be a necessary evil. Concluding, he said, both communities must organise themselves separately and join hands where joint action was necessary.—Free Press.

DETENTION OF ACCUSED PERSON.

POWERS OF POLICE.

IMPORTANT CALCUTTA JUDGMENT.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

An important judgment regarding the power of police to detain an arrested person for an indefinite period without producing before the Magistrate, was delivered by Messrs. Justices Bankin and Chotzner at the Calcutta High Court to-day.

This judgment was in connection with the rule obtained by Sulaiman and 13 other Mahomedans who had been taken into custody, following a fatal stabbing case in Coolootoola Street during the Bakr-Id week. Their Lordships held that the police had no such power. But in view of the fact that the Divisional Bench of the High Court consisting of Messrs. Justices Suhrawardy and Duvan held a contrary view in the case of Sreelal Agarwala vs. Emperor decided on April 15t 1926, their Lordships referred to the case to a full Bench of the High Court.

DETENTION ILLEGAL.

In the meantime an interim injunction was passed and their Lordships held that the detention of the 14 prisoners without their production before a magistrate was illegal and ordered their release on bail forthwith. Six of these have already been discharged by police. The claim made on behalf of the Police Commissioner that he could remand a person till the investigation was complete was a bad argument. What Section 76 of the Calcutta Police Act required was that the arrested man should be brought before the Presidency Magistrate as soon as his production was practicable there was no room for discretion of the Commissioner of Police. The question whether such arrested persons should be enlarged, depended on the gravity of offence committed. This was a point to be determined by the Presidency Magistrate. The mere fact that police investigation was not complete was no reason whatsoever that arrested persons should be indefinitely detained.

As regards rule-making, power of the Police Commissioner, his Lordship was of opinion that in no case statutory rights of citizens even under arrest on suspicion could be encroached upon by the Police. Mr. Justice Chotzner concurred with this.—Free Press.

BOMBAY'S SUBURBS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ly compelled to send their boys and girls to St. Teresa's Convent, which has not provided for vernaculars—thus debarring the boys and girls from the study of their mother-tongue. This question of primary education has not infrequently engaged the attention of many parents, but all efforts, individual and collective, have failed for innumerable reasons, the most important being want of unifying force for bringing the suburbs together. To my mind the only possible remedy is an amalgamation of the suburbs.

Town-planning Schemes.

When the Town-planning Act was put on the statute-book, the provisions of work under it were, repair of local roads, drainage, lighting the roads under T. P. Schemes, and taking measures to prevent the foreshore of Juhu from being washed away. So far as the local roads are concerned in Laxmi-Nagar, Santa Cruz, Vile-Parle and Andheri, there is no ground for complaint as most of the roads, save a few in Vile-Parle, are kept in tolerably satisfactory condition. Godbunder road, being a provincial road, has been very well cared for, as it is the only good road for joy-rides of motorists. The drainage for storm water has not yet made headway at all, and many plots below the road level are full of water in the monsoon. The foreshore of Juhu and measures to prevent it from being washed away have been much vexed questions of late, stray attempts have been made at various places to prevent the shore from being washed away by putting concrete or rubble walls. Large funds would be required for stopping the damage done by tidal force, if the whole foreshore is to be built up with such walls.

Police.

Strictly speaking, I cannot write upon a subject which does not form part of the Municipal affairs, since, the police "bundobust" rests entirely with the Government. However, the subject is so important, and its proper "Bundobust" so essential, that a few suggestions will not be considered out of place. The suburbs have frequently been theatres of activity for badmashes, Pathans, and night-burglars, who often victimise the poor residents, sometimes even endangering their lives. To protect the life and property of the residents, I believe, there are 4 night-round-men in Laxmi Nagar 6 in Santa Cruz, 6 in Vile-Parle and about 8 in Andheri. The numerical strength of these night-round-men is quite inadequate for such a scattered area. Three remedies can be suggested to safeguard the life and property of the suburban residents.

The first remedy is to compel our legislature to sanction more funds for increasing the numerical strength of police. The second remedy is that the Collector of Bombay Suburban Districts should be made freely to issue licenses for arms to men of social position. I understand, the Government have adopted a very short-sighted policy in giving licenses, and large income-tax payers and bungalow owners have been refused licenses. The third remedy is to organise private-volunteer corp, always ready at a moment's call for patrolling at night, whenever emergency requires. I remember, about four years ago when there was a great wave of house-breaking incidents in Santa Cruz, the Congress Committee in Santa Cruz had made andable efforts in organising such a volunteer corp, which rendered such valuable services that not a single house-breaking case was reported during the period the night-patrolling was carried on.

These are subjects which it is impossible for an isolated municipality to deal with and the only remedy, therefore, is to unite and make joint efforts in getting these grievances redressed. Bot the policy of "festina lente" as adopted by the Government in regard to the suggestions of the Bell Committee coupled with the lethargy of the residents of the suburbs is the dominating cause of the present lull. I once more, therefore, appeal to the public-spirited citizens of these suburbs to join hands and show the true spirit of co-operation in achieving the common weal.

'ALAN COBHAM'

REACHES BASRAH.

ENGINEER SHOT BY BULLET WHILE FLYING.

BAGHDAD, July 6.

Alan Cobham's Engineer Elliot is reported to have been hit by a rifle bullet while passing over Hammar Lake, yesterday, but the airmen succeeded in reaching Basrah where Elliot was found to have been dangerously injured. He has sustained compound fracture of left humerus. He was operated on at the Air Force Hospital and is progressing favourably. Cobham is remaining at Basrah. Elliot's wound might be due to the burst of induction pipe.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT AVERTED

LONDON, July 5.

Baghdad.—A possible accident to Cobham's seaplane was narrowly averted. When alighting near the Tigris last night the machine touched the water very near the buoys. Airman Brown a hospital patient leapt into the Tigris and pushed the seaplanes floats away from the buoys.

Cobham received a message from the Persian Consul not to pass over the Ahwaz zone of Persian territory which necessitates a detour of seventy miles. Cobham is still suffering from slight indisposition. He expects to reach Bunder Abbas to-day.—Reuter.

COBHAM'S GALLANT EFFORTS

TO LAND INJURED MAN AT BASRAH.

BAGHDAD, July 6.

It has now been ascertained that a petrol pipe of Cobham's aeroplane burst 120 miles from Basrah, Elliot has been wounded in the chest and arms. In terrific heat Cobham gallantly took the machine to Basrah. Elliot was operated on to-day, and may take weeks to recover. Cobham's plans are uncertain.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT

AN INCIDENT AT MUNICIPAL TEA-ROOM

AHMEDABAD, July 5.

Mr. Himatlal Saheba, a member of the Ahmedabad Municipal Council, filed a complaint to-day in the City Magistrate's Court on a charge of assault against Mr. Kuberdas Hargovandas, another municipal councillor. The complainant alleged that while he and the accused were sitting in the tea-room on Saturday evening, along with several councillors and others, talking about municipal affairs the accused got excited rushed at him and pressed him on the throat.—A.P.

AGRA TENANCY BILL

HEATED DEBATE IN U. P. COUNCIL.

NAINITAL, July 5.

Clause 17 of the Agra Tenancy Bill dealing with the conferment of the right of occupancy on tenants came up for discussion at to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Council. There was a prolonged debate on an amendment to the effect that a Hindu woman, holding a limited estate, should be deemed competent to confer occupancy rights with the written consent of the nearest reversioners or with the sanction of the District Judge.

Sir Sam O'Donnell opposed the amendment which was, however, adopted by forty votes to thirty-four.

Pandit Nanakchand moved for the addition of the following new clause, "every statutory tenant, who has cultivated land continuously for a period of five years without sub-letting, shall have a right to be declared occupancy tenant on the payment of a premium to be determined by the Court which shall not exceed six-times the annual rental value of that land."

The Landlord members vigorously opposed it.

Sir Sam O'Donnell also opposing it pointed out that it was very similar to the Swarajist amendment of Saturday which the Council rejected summarily. The amendment was negatived by 71 votes to 2.

An excited debate followed, when the different sub-Clauses of Clause 19 defining a statutory tenant came up for discussion after which the Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

FINANCIAL CREDIT OF INDIAN MERCHANTS.

BY "KRISTODAS".

Ever since the time that some Indian merchants protested against their being called upon to pay up their dues to foreign manufacturers at a much lower exchange than what they had stipulated for and than what was actually fixed by the Government by legislation, enemies of India have never ceased making a capital out of this refusal to prove that Indian merchants have no financial credit whatsoever and do not recognise obligations upon them either ethically or legally. That this is a defamation of the worst character nobody can gainsay. Unfortunately, it was mainly the half-garbled versions of what actually happened which were sent from this country by some of the Europeans themselves which caused all this panic and stir among British and Continental manufacturers and banking circles. The non-co-operation movement was at that time going very strong and the European community here wanted any handle with which to beat the Indians and to besmirch their fair reputation. Hence it was that this refusal of rather protest of the Indian business community to recognise any other exchange but that fixed by the Government was perverted for their own ends by some of the European businessmen and even journalists to show that Indians as a class were dishonest and did not care to fulfil undertakings given by them. All this propaganda needless to say created a very bad feeling against the Indians in England and even in some of the Continental countries as the manufacturers and bankers there naturally fell back upon the reports they received from this country itself. Sir Basil Blackett appeared to lay great stress, when he tried to balance his budget even by additional taxation on salt, on the influence such a balancing would have upon the credit of India in the British securities markets and in British financial circles. He and his predecessor, however, did very little in removing the effect of the unjust and unfair adverse criticism of Indian businessmen among the British manufacturing circles. Those effects have not still been entirely wiped off and even now it is found by several businessmen that it is very difficult to establish connections with British manufacturers and sometimes even Continental ones. Praiseworthy efforts were made, I know, by some of the German and other Continental Consular officers to remove the false impression created about the character of the Indian business community and it must also be said that some of the Britishers were fair-minded enough to emphasise that the rejection by Indian businessmen of claims against them on course of the exchange falling down was not due to any lower standards of ethics but merely due to business reasons over which they had no control and was also partly, if not largely, the result of the wrong policy of the Government themselves. One fact has been overlooked in all this connection and it is that during those times it was not only the Indian businessmen but even some of the Continental people, some of the American businessmen and even some of the British merchants themselves who had refused to honour the claims against them. It is very interesting, therefore, to read in this connection that on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce Sir James Martin moved a resolution at a recent meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce requesting the Foreign Secretary to send to the American Ambassador a statement from the Association drawing the attention of the Government of the United States of America to the fact that certain of the States which he named had defaulted on their debts for money lent for industrial purposes and for national development. This resolution was carried unanimously and thus showed the feeling on the question of leading British Chambers of Commerce. Sir James Martin further said that it was difficult to give any estimate of the exact amount of debts in default but he quoted authority which gave the total at just over 75 million Dollars, and turists are concerned. There is also another who argued that the 8 States defaulting were now wealthy and they should meet their obligations. This resolution and the speech of Sir James Martin are very instructive reading. If any defaults were made in India it was by businessmen in their individual capacity. A few stray instances, therefore, cannot be held to justify maligning of the whole people. On the other hand, in the case of the United States of America there have been 8 States which have actually defaulted and refused to pay back the loans which were lent for industrial purposes and for national development. While India was, however, made a target for all sorts of unfair and unjust criticism when some of her businessmen refused to honour claims against them (several times for valid and justifiable reasons), no-one in the United Kingdom and no Britishers in this country show an inclination to put forward Uncle Sam as an example of perverted morality.

INDIA TO BE ENVIED.

The way in which some of the British papers, even those who should know better, have systematically joined together to heap fulsome adulation upon the head of the present Finance Member of the Government of India is exemplified by the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" remarking in one of its recent issues that "The financial position of India as revealed by Sir Basil Blackett's Budget speech on March 1st is one which English eyes may regard with something akin to envy." The cause for such an envy by the British people of the Indian financial position appears to be that this year a budget surplus of nearly one million pounds was shown while the next year promises a surplus of £2,300,000. The "Manchester Guardian" which is supposed to be a commercial paper with a well-balanced outlook on political and commercial affairs should not have overlooked the fact that behind these surpluses there is the ghastly poverty of the Indian masses which has still remained unrelieved even after a century and a half of British rule. The low condition of agriculture and the miserable condition of the Indian ryot, the swampy marshes in several districts of Bengal and other places giving rise to a permanent hot-bed of Malaria, the degradation and ruin of many of India's ancient industries and the, stepmotherly treatment even of her modern industries, want of stamina of the people trade; how far is the change a permanent one to which we must adapt ourselves" Thus no less an authority than so great as to allow an epidemic like influenza to carry off six million people in six months—all these and other factors are indeed material enough on which the Britisher can envy his brother of the same Empire—the Indian!

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There was recently an announcement exempting the foreign agricultural machinery from import duty leviable thereon, such as boot pulers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, etc. It is one of the inheritances to us of the "laissez faire" school of economics to which some of our leaders were committed in the last century in this country that machinery has come to be regarded as one of the articles on which duties should not be levied. It was argued with a suave plausibilty by British economists and manufacturers that machinery is vitally essential to a country bent upon working out her industrial regeneration and that therefore it should be inadvisable to levy any impost upon such machinery. These words were believed in as at the time there was a tendency to believe in all that western economists said and the tariff policy has been modelled upon that ever since. Thus the announcement of exemption from duty of certain agricultural machinery will be welcomed in some quarters as an index to the anxiety on the part of the Government to help agriculture. It is, however, a moot point as to whether agricultural machinery as designed and made in the West for large cultivation is going to prove useful in a country which has got its distinguished characteristic of small holdings. The use by a people of particular agricultural or industrial implements for the matter of that, depends upon the temperament of the people, the nature of the soil and the different geographical and social conditions of the country. There are agricultural experts who are still of opinion that steel ploughs, for instance, are not suitable to the peculiar soil of this country. And yet, unfortunately, the fiat issued by some so-called agricultural experts employed as officers in the Agricultural Departments is that steel ploughs should be used and all efforts are made to push these ploughs here. The exemption from duty therefore conferred on some of these agricultural implements is a boon of a doubtful character so far as agricultural aspect of the question and it is that such exemption from duty and reductions in duty which are given to machinery whether industrial or agricultural postpone the day when India will be able to manufacture her own machinery. The false theories of economics which justified the exempting of such machinery from duty in this country have found no room in Japan, for instance, with the result that Japan is not only able to manufacture her own machinery but even to export it outside to other countries. It would be apposite if these questions relating to the agricultural machinery are discussed and considered by the Royal Agricultural Commission, and I would, therefore, suggest to some of our practical agriculturists to bring them forward before that Commission from the point of view of Indian agriculture.

BIG INDUSTRIALISM AND EXPORTS.

I have shown time after time in these columns how big industrialism is like a "Moloch" which devours everything placed before it. Its principle is not production for the sake of consumption but production for exploitation. Hence it is that export to foreign markets is one of the basic foundations of modern industrialism and as soon as these exports diminish or dwindle down through any cause the whole mechanism snaps and there is a distress which covers in its orbit hundreds of thousands of human beings. The manner in which industries were carried on in the past did not contemplate all these complications which our complex civilization has introduced. The artisans then plied their skill in the production of articles which were required for "bona fide" use and consumption generally by their own countrymen. If there was a surplus it was sent out to foreign countries to get in exchange some of the prized for and necessary article from those other countries Modern industrialism, however, proceeds in quite a different manner. Generally what it produces is not meant for home consumption but is meant only for foreign exports thus to exploit countries situated thousands of miles away and not only to exploit but bring them even under political domination. All this is clearly borne out by the disaster which has overtaken the coal industry of Great Britain. The Royal Coal Commission which recently submitted their very useful and instructive report remarked "The seat of our present troubles is found to be mainly a falling off in the export the Royal Commission upon Coal declared that it is the falling off in the exports which resulted in so much misery to hundreds of thousands of men and women, many of whom, if not all, are innocent of the idea of Imperialism or Big Business. It is the few men at the top either in the Cabinet or as manufacturers who pull the strings who make all these poor human beings dance like marionettes and who either in the interests of the industry or in the interests of an Imperialistic State must rush the exports to foreign countries. The Big Business is run in so shrewd and ingenious manner that the labourers of different countries who otherwise would have no quarrel amongst themselves not only find causes for such a mutual warfare but even lend themselves as instruments in the hands of Big Business and Imperialism for getting other countries in the nets of commercial, industrial and political exploitation.

STAINLESS IRON.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

At a conference of the Institution of Water Engineers in Manchester in mail week, an important pronouncement was made by Dr. Barclay, of Manchester, regarding the possibilities of stainless iron, the discovery of which has been hailed as one of the greatest of recent years.

Dr. Barclay said he believed it would soon be possible to get stainless iron at little more cost than ordinary iron. He had used it himself and found it exceedingly satisfactory. He thought money would be saved by this wonderful metal compared with steel which had its stainless properties in the hardened and tempered state, whereas stainless iron had its properties in its soft state. This fact was of the greatest importance, as it was sometimes inconvenient to use hard steel. The discovery was about six years old, and it evolved gradually from stainless steel. It was cheaper than the latter It was being used for the bright parts of motor-cars and for pumps, where metal was required to withstand the corrosive action of water. As a household proposition, Dr. Barclay added that stainless iron pots and pans could be made at prices which were within easy reach of many people's purses.

MURDER OF A COLONEL.

ALLEGED REVENGE OF SERVANT

LUCKNOW, July 5.

It has now been ascertained that Colonel H A. Bainsbury of the Royal Army Medical Corps was murdered in his bungalow by his bearer Fazal Ahmad. It is alleged that Fazal Ahmad, sometime back fell in love with Idan, the wife of Abas Khan, the syce of Capt. Collins. The women is alleged to have left her husband about a month ago and gone to stay with Fazal. A few days back Abas Khan is said to have told Fazal that he would take measures against him and protesting that he had not only stolen his wife but had also robbed him of her jewels and ornaments. Fazal Ahmad is then said to have given Abas Khan a cycle and asked him to keep it until he paid him the value of his (Abas) wife's ornaments. As it appeared to Abas that Idan had no desire of returning to him, he agreed to Fazal's proposal. It is alleged that the cycle was the property of a captain who had gone away for a while.

CONCOCTED STORY.

On Saturday the 3rd instant Fazal Ahmad was alleged to have reported to Col. Bainsbury that a cycle and money of the value of Rs. 50 were stolen from his (Fazal's) rooms. The Colonel communicated with the police and Mohammed Hamid, the Sub-Inspector of the Cantonment Police Station who was sent down to investigate the matter, discovered that the story Fazal Ahmad had told was concocted. The cycle was traced to Abas Khan who on being questioned to how it came into his possession revealed every thing.

Thereupon the matter was presented to the Colonel who gave his bearer notice to leave the next day.

MAD CAREER OF MURDERS.

On Saturday night the bearer served his master with dinner and during the course is alleged to have struck the Colonel a heavy blow on the head with a massive iron pestle. The Colonel became unconscious and Fazal Ahmad left the house. He is then said to have proceeded to the house of Abas Khan but not finding him there he went to the house of Idan whom he asked to come out for a walk with him. Leading her to a mango *tope* he told her all that he had done, adding that as he would probably be hanged he did not wish her to go back to her husband. He is then alleged to have taken out a knife and deliberately cut her throat. From there he proceeded to the house of Abas Khan jumped up and shouting for asked to have stabbed him in the side but Abas Khan jumped up an shouting for assistance grappled with his assailant. Others soon came on the scene and succeeded in arresting the man. A notice was immediately sent to the Cantonement Police Station and Mohammed Hamid promptly went to the scene of the crime. Fazal is reported to have said that he had killed the Colonel, that he had killed Abas' wife and had just then gone to kill Abas.

Abas Khan was sent to the hospital for medical attendance.—A.P.

MONSOON IN SUBURBS.

The "Chronicle" Photo.

Heavy rains in Bombay and suburbs resulted in the overflooding of roads in the city and the suburbs. At Matunga, water on one of the roads, as the photo shows, was ankle deep.

POLITICAL FUTURE OF ASSAM

GOVERNOR'S OPTIMISM

SHILLONG, July 5.

His Excellency Sir John Kerr, Governor of Assam in opening the July session of the Legislative Council reviewed the political future of the province and suggested that the decision of the Secretary of State regarding the transfer of Sylhet to Bengal namely that the question should be reserved for consideration by the Statutory commission which would be appointed to examine the working of the reformed system of the Government of India should be accepted as a sound one. It would be the duty of the Commission to examine the working of the present system of Government in the province and to report to His Majesty to what extent it was desirable to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government which they found for existing in the province at the time of their enquiry.

His Excellency for one was not affraid to face the question of the degree of success which responsible government had attained in Assam. Taking the widest view of the political future of Assam it was surely best that they should go on working the constitution as it was during the few years that would elapse before the arrival of the Statutory Commission rather than have the whole constitution in the melting pot during that period with the result that the Commission when they came would not know what to make of them. That consideration he thought suggested that the Government of India's decision to leave the matter over for the Statutory Ccommission was a wise decision and that it would be well for them to accept it fully and loyally.

There could be no doubt that during the last two years the progress of Assam had been considerably hampered by discussions regarding the future of Sylhet and the uncertainty which had prevailed in regard to that matter had very much increased the complexity of most of the problems that had come before them whether financial, administrative or legislative. So far as he was concerned he proposed for the best of his term of office to disregard that uncertainty and to treat Sylhet for all purposes as an integral part of Assam as it had been for the last 50 years. He was convinced that this policy would be best both for Sylhet in particular and for the province in general. —A.P.

SWIMMING COMPETITION AT BENARES

BENARES, July 5.

The third provinciol 3 miles swimming competition was held yesterday under the auspices of the Central Health Union, Benares. The President of the Union is Rai Bahadur Lalit Behari Sen Roy, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Benares. A large crowd had gathered at Dasaswamedh Ghat on the Ganges to witness the results of the swimming race and other swimming displays. The Maharaj Kumar of Benares gave away the prizes. Special arrangements of boats in the river was made for distinguished visitors Out of the twenty who took part in the competition only seven boys could complete the entire course of three miles from Tekri Ghat to Dasaswamedh Ghat. The first prize of a cup and a gold medal was won by Keshab Chandra Chakravarti; the second prize, a gold medal by Naraindas, and the third prize, a silver medal by Manoolal. Chandnath Bhattacharya who came fourth, also received a gold medal.—Free Press.

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FACILITIES FOR SEASON TICKET HOLDERS.

DISCUSSION IN G. I. P. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, July 5.

The G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, have issued the following press note:

At the 25th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on 1st July 1926 the following subjects were discussed:

HALTING OF TRAINS.

At the previous meeting a member had drawn attention to a letter which appeared in a local newspaper on the 3rd June in which the writer alleged that there was no fixed place on the platforms where electric trains should stop, and consequently passengers had to run up and down the platforms to get into the trains. The Chairman said that this matter had long since been remedied and pointed out that the letter referred to was a facsimile of one which had appeared in another newspaper about a month previously.

AUTOMATIC SLOT MACHINES FOR PLATFORM TICKETS.

This matter was discussed at a previous meeting. The Chairman advised the members that one machine had already been installed on trial at the gates of Nos. 4 and 5 platforms at Victoria Terminus.

SEASON TICKET RATES.

The Chairman put before the meeting a letter received from a resident at Dadar, in which that gentleman put forward various complaints and suggestions chief of which was that the rates of suburban season tickets should be reduced, that passengers should be allowed to travel by either or all routes and that the tickets should be issued for longer periods.

The Chairman said that a reduction in season ticket fares was considered at the time the general reduction of fares took place and it was found that no reduction could be made.

In regard to passengers being allowed to travel by either or all routes, this was already permitted on certain conditions, i.e., for the two-route tickets a small extra charge is levied.

In regard to issue of suburban season tickets for a longer period, the Chairman said that monthly, quarterly and half-yearly season tickets were issued, but the quarterly season ticket was comparatively cheaper than the monthly ticket and half-yearly ticket was cheaper than the quarterly ticket. The Railway would arrange to issue season tickets available for a year to those who required them at double the rate of a half-yearly ticket.—A. P.

A WOMEN'S TRIBUTE TO SHAKESPEARE

Eleven women of England, known to the world for their social, political, literary, dramatic and educational activities, are lending their aid to the Fund that is now being raised to re-erect and endow the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon.

They are The Duchess of Atholl, M.P., The Dowager Duchess of Rutland, The Viscountess Astor, M.P., Lady Denman, The Hon'ble. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Dame Millicent Fawcett, Dame Ellen Terry, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Clemence Dane, Miss Margaret Tuke.

In a brief but urgent letter to the press these notable women appeal to the women of England. "Shakespeare's heroines," they say, "are famous as types of womanhood all over the world" and they feel that a fund contributed specially by women would be a fitting tribute.

If this Women's Tribute, which many think should take the form of a Shilling fund, attains sufficient dimensions, the honourable part taken by the women of England in this great national memorial will be represented by an inscription indicating that they have erected some definite part of the new theatre.

The Duchess of Atholl and her distinguished supporters ask that subscriptions shall be sent marked "Women's Tribute" to the Treasurer, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon.

This idea of a Women's Tribute originated with the Honble. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, whose many sided interests in drama, music, literature and public service made her a natural leader in such a movement. The Dowager Duchess of Rutland is a patron of Grand Opera and the Drama. Dame Millicent Fawcett is famous as the leader of the constitutional movement for women's enfranchisement; Lady Denman is Chairman of the Federation of Women's Institutes; Miss Margarat Tuke is the accomplished head of Bedford College for Women. Miss Clemence Dane is the dramatist and authoress of "Will Shakespeare"; Mrs. Philip Snowden is a social investigator of fearless independence; Miss Maude Royden is the eloquent woman preacher. Lady Astor all the world knows as the first woman M.P. and a very living force in social work and politics, and Dame Ellen Terry takes her rightful place in this galaxy of famous women of the day, as a great actress and doyenne of the Stage.

APPEAL TO WOMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are anxious to appeal through your columns to the women of England, and ask them to help in the rebuilding of the Shakespeare Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon, recently burned down. Shakespeare's heroines are famous as types of womanhood all over the world, and we feel that a fund contributed specially by women would be a fitting tribute.

By arrangement with the Trustees, the women's contribution, if it attain sufficient dimension, will be represented in some definite part of the new Shakespeare Theatre which England must erect on the banks of the Avon. We believe that women will be glad of an opportunity to take a distinctive part in this national obligation.

All subscriptions should be sent, marked "Women's Tribute" to the Treasurer, Sakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon.—Yours, etc.

NANCY ASTOR, KATHERINE ATHOLL, CLEMENCE DANE, GERTRUDE DENMAN, MILLICENT FAWCETT, EDITH LYTTELTON, A. MAUDE ROYDEN, VIOLET RUTLAND, ETHEL SNOWDEN, ELLEN TERRY, MARGARET TUKE

TATA OIL MILLS.

"PUTTING COMPANY ON LEGS."

MR. DUMASIA'S "FAIR CRITICISM".

An ordinary general meeting of the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday, Sir D. J. Tata presiding.

The report showed a further loss of Rs. 3,22,930-12-3 for the year, but it included heavy interest charges on past losses, otherwise a gross profit of Rs. 75,577-6-3 would have been shown. Cocogem sales had made steady progress, but there was a heavy competition of German and Dutch hardened oil, which was used for adulteration.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

We have now to face with the more serious proposition whether this Company is to live, on some such lines as will be proposed to-morrow, or whether it should be wound up with disastrous consequences to all concerned, except the creditors. I am taking up more of your time to-day than I intended, as the Court has allowed only half an hour for each meeting to-morrow and the opportunity for full discussion will be limited. The scheme is one which is based on the principle of compromise where all classes sacrifice something for the general good. It is very necessary to write down the share value from Rs. 100 to at least Rs. 25 in order to wipe off past losses and to reduce the value of your plant (bought during the height of the boom), to somewhere near its present-day value.

I hope you will grant that the Agents are fully doing their share by giving up, out of their total loan of Rs. 35 lakhs, nearly 10 lakhs of rupees and converting the balance of Rs. 25 lakhs into Rs. 22 lakhs of non-cumulative preference shares and a call loan without interest, of three lakhs of rupees. This will give the Company a chance of avoiding interest charges which have been the principal cause of the heavy loss during the last two years. Next, the old shareholders are asked to agree to the wiping off of Rs. 100, out of the total liability of the new shareholders, of Rs. 180, on condition that the latter agree to pay a fresh call of Rs. 80 per share in instalments of Rs. 60 and Rs. 20, more if needed. I sympathise with the new shareholders who, in their turn, have to meet a fresh call or money in these hard times, but then, this is, as you will all realise, inevitable in order to avoid the payment of the whole Rs. 180 per share. The call of Rs. 80 per share, of which Rs. 60 will be called up first, is calculated to bring Rs. 18 lakhs, the minimum sum necessary for putting the Company on its legs again. This question has been carefully considered by your Board and put forward as the best compromise possible.

"A SAD DAY IN HISTORY OF TATAS."

Mr. Manekji Bharucha said the Company had hitherto made a loss of Rs. 57 lakhs. It was a sad day in the history of the Tata Company, as people had put in their money in the Tata Oil Mill thinking it was safe and sound, which now they found to be otherwise. It was unfair to them to have continued working the Mill when it was making losses and he complained there was no proper supervision on the part of Directors.

Mr. Malaviya said there was a general feeling that the affairs of the Company were mismanaged to the extent to which they should not have been. It would not have been so, if Tatas had more faith in their own countrymen than they had in foreigners.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the present crisis was one of the severest in the history of the firm. The public—widows and poor men and students—had suffered great misery, because they had faith in Tatas. But the Company Act gave the Directors protection, who had no idea of the ruin and misery caused by them to poor widows and others.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla said the Agents had given up ten lakhs, and it was not fair to say that they had not acted generously.

"A SOLEMN FARCE."

Mr. Dumasia said it was nothing compared to the misery of the people. He said that the solemn farce of going to the High Court was gone through and he protested against the charge brought against him that he was bought over by the Directors, as that was not so.

Mr. Saklatwalla said if the scheme was adopted, the next balance-sheet would show a profit. The Agents had met the shareholders as far as possible. The Company was now experimenting with hardened oil. He congratulated Mr. Dumasia on his fair criticism.

The report was adopted, and the retiring Directors re-appointed.

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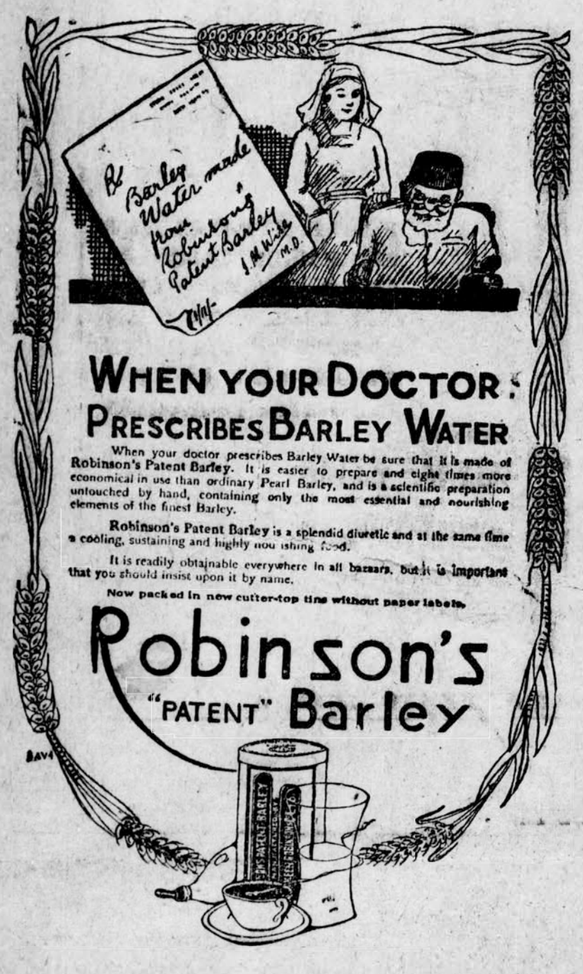

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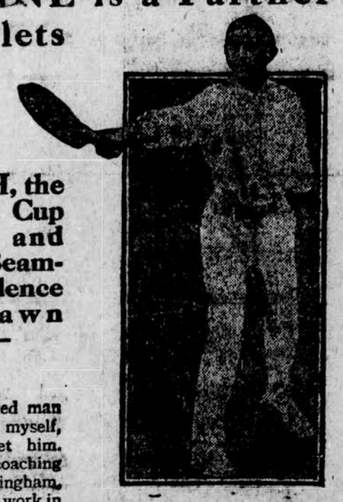

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PORT OF KARACHI

TRADE RETURNS FOR JUNE

KARACHI, July 5

The statistics of the overseas trade of the port of Karachi for June issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to rupees one crore and seventy-seven lakhs and that of exports to two crores and fifty-one lakhs, the former showing an increase of thirty-one lakhs and the latter a decrease of one crore and thirty-three lakhs as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The progressive totals for the quarter ending June show an increase of eleven lakhs under imports, but a decrease of three crores and forty-two lakhs or thirty-one per cent. under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

IMPORTS INCREASE.

In June the principal increases in imports as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under oils valued at rupees twenty-six lakhs (increase twenty-three lakhs), metals valued at rupees sixteen lakhs (increase seven lakhs), machinery valued at rupees twelve lakhs (increase two lakhs) and sugar one thousand four hundred tons valued at rupees four lakhs (increase three hundred tons and rupees one lakh) while a decrease occurred under cotton manufactures valued at rupeess fifty-three lakhs (decrease thirteen lakhs).

DECREASE IN EXPORTS.

In exports the principal decreases occurred under wheat thirty-seven thousand five hundred tons valued at rupees fifty-seven lakhs (decrease forty thousand tons and rupees seventy-one lakhs), barley one hundred tons valued at rupees fifteen thousand (decrease twenty thousand tons and rupees twenty-seven lakhs), rapeseed four thousand five hundred tons valued at rupees eleven lakhs (decrease two thousand tons valued at rupees twenty-two raw skins four hundred tons valued at rupees six lakhs (decrease two hundred tons and rupees three lakhs) while increases occurred under wheat flour three thousand tons valued at rupees seven lakhs (increase one thousand tons and rupees two lakhs), raw hides two hundred tons valued at rupees two lakhs (increase one hundred and fifty tons and rupees one lakh) and raw wool one thousand tons valued at rupees twenty-one lakhs (increase one hundred tons and rupees two lakhs), cotton at eleven thousand tons valued at rupees one crore and eleven lakhs increase by three thousand tons in quantity but decreased by rupees twelve lakhs in value.—A.P.

MESSAGE OF VIVEKANAND.

LECTURE AT THANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, July 6.

Under the auspices of the "Narendra Mandal" of Thana, a public meeting was held on Sunday in the Shivaji Theatre of Thana, to celebrate the anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. Swami Vishwananda of the Ramkrishna Society delivered a stirring address on "The Message of Vivekananda to the Young Men of India," while Mr. Sen, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana occupied the chair.

The keynote of the lecture was to impress on the minds of younger generation the ideal of social service which inspired Vivekananda to throw himself into the movement of up-lifting the masses who are left in the lurch on account of the caste prejudices. Vivekananda practised and preached the Seva-Dharma which meant nothing more than ministering to the social, economic, and religious needs of the masses of India. He saw that there being no one preceptor of Hindu religion, the spirit of cohesion which was found amongst the followers of Mahomet or Christ, was conspicuous by its absence amongst the Hindus. To cure this evil he suggested that the Hindu religion should be shorn of its orthodoxy. He was the first man in India to realize that the Hinduism must be modernised, if India is to fulfil her mission of conveying the spiritual message to the world.

The president summed up the lecture by stating that much good will come out of spreading a network of institutions on the lines of the Ramkrishna Society throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTSHIP.

A special general meeting of General Board of Thana Municipalty was held in the Municipal Hall on Monday to determine the term of offices of the President and Vice-President of the New Board as per Sec. 19 (1) of the City Municipalities Act of 1925 and to elect the President and Vice-President of the new Municipal Board.

It was decided unanimously that the term of offices of the President and Vice-President should be one year. As regards the election of the President, the task was very simple. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, M.L.C. being the only candidate for the Presidentship, he was declared elected unanimously. For the Vice-Presidentship, there were two candidates, viz., Mr. Yeshwant Vinayak Navalkar and Mr. Bhagwant Appa Padhye, of whom the former won the laurels by the casting vote of the President.

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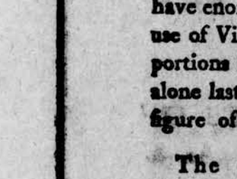

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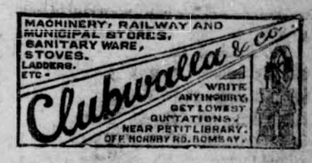

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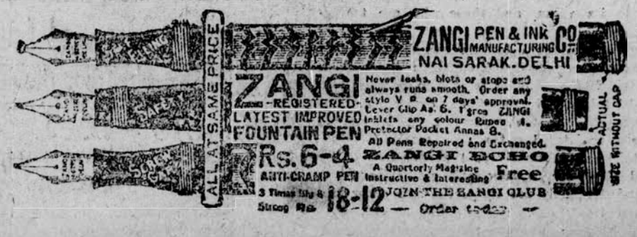
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